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. Standing orders and general instructions for the information of officers / Issued by Headquarters, Occupied Enemy Territory Administration, Jerusalem. 1918.

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STANDING ORDERS

AND

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE INFORMATION OF OFFICERS

Issued by
Headquarters,
Occupied Enemy Territory Administration,
Jerusalem.

October, 1918

FRANCISCAN PRINTING OFFICE — **Jerusalem.**

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1.

BARRACK STORE RECORD.

It is essential for purposes of record and for assessing possible claims for rent or compensation and for handing over all buildings and billets at some future date, that there should be kept in each Military Governor's office a complete record of all buildings etc. occupied and of the contents of each building, whether these were taken over with the buildings or have since been obtained by purchase or from Army stocks or otherwise.

It is also necessary that there be in each such building an inventory of the building, which will be always kept up to date.

The above records will be compiled on Local Forms OT/Q/1. and OT/Q/2. (see appendices V and VI.)

Ref. Circular Letter. 48 — File OT/Q/1436

2.

OCCUPATION OF BUILDINGS FOR ARMY PURPOSES IN OCCUPIED ENEMY TERRITORY

All previous communications in respect of buildings used or to be used for any Army purpose in Occupied Enemy Territory are hereby cancelled, and the following procedure will be adopted in dealing with this question.

1. Applications for occupation of buildings in O. E. T., for Army purposes such as offices, workshops, billets, etc., will be made to the Inspector Palestine L. of C. or his local representative, or if the building is situated outside the area of P. L. of C. to the G. O. C. of the Corps or formation concerned.

2. Buildings will be taken over through the medium of the local Military Governor or Deputy Military Governor, O. E. T. A.

3. In selecting buildings, those which are the property of enemy subjects should be utilised when possible in preference to those belonging to Allied or Neutral subjects. It is desirable that vacant buildings should be selected in preference to those in occupation of the owners.

4. Rent is not payable in time of war for buildings necessarily occupied for Army purposes, nor can compensation be claimed for fair wear and tear due to such military occupation, but a careful record must be kept by the Local Military Governor or Deputy Military Governor, O. E. T. A. of the period for which all such buildings are occupied, since it may be decided in exceptional cases as a matter of policy to pay compensation to owners to the extent to which they can show they have been put to out-of-pocket expenses by the military occupation of the premises.

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5. An inventory of the contents of all buildings occupied for Army purposes will be made by the Local Military Governor or Deputy Military Governor, O. E. T. A., assisted by a representative of the Inspector P. L. of C. or. G. O. C. formation concerned, on the occupation and evacuation of each building. Copies of all such records will be forwarded as soon as possible to the Central Claims' Bureau G. H. Q., 1st Echelon, for the purposes of registration. One copy of the inventory will be kept in each building.

6. When it is desired to evacuate a building occupied for Army purposes, notice must be given to the Inspector P. L. of C. or his local representative or the G. O. C. concerned who will arrange with the Local Military Governor or Deputy Military Governor O. E. T. A., for the handing over of the building.

If possible notice must be given to the Local Military Governor or Deputy Military Governor, O. E. T. A. at least 48 houre before date of evacuation.

7. Billets with full or partial subsistence are not to be resorted to.

8. Billets without subsistence may only be resorted to in exceptional cases subject to the approval of the G. O. C. of the Corps or Inspector P. L. of C., but will not include attendance nor the use of cooking utensils belonging to the inhabitants.

9. On no account is bedding or furniture to be demanded as a right and any damage done to such articles supplied through the goodwill of the householder or found in the building is to be paid by the formation or unit concerned to the owner or, in the case of a vacant building, to the Local Military Governor or Deputy Military Governor O. E. T. A. on behalf of the owner before vacating the billet and a receipt taken for any such payment which will not be accepted as a charge against the Public.

A record of any such payment should however be forwarded to the Central Claims Bureau, G. H. Q., in case any further claim is received.

10. Buildings occupied for Army purposes must be kept in a clean and sanitary state.

11. If it is found necessary to occupy buildings the owners of which are still in occupation, rooms must be reserved for the inhabitants and every care taken that they are not interfered with.

12. These instructions apply to buildings occupied by O. E. T. Administration.

Reference Circular letter No 54 of 16/7/1918 - OT/Q. 1451

CABLES - DESPATCH OF.

File Ref:
OT/Q. 89.

The following method will be adopted in arranging for the payment of cables despatched on behalf of the inhabitants of Occupied Enemy Territory.

Whon handing in cables for despatch, the sender will make a deposit with the Military Governor concerned to cover cost of transmission.

If the local Intelligence Officer has no "I" objection, the Cable will be forwarded to Headquarters, O. E. T. A., who will pass same through the usual channels for censoring to O. E. T. A., 2nd Echelon, for despatch.

O. E. T. A., 2nd Echelon will defray the despatch of the cable from its "Cable Imprest Account", and will also render a return weekly or as necessary to the Military Governors concerned, giving particulars of the Cables despatched, and paid for, together with the receipts.

The Military Governors concerned will refund to the sender of the cables any balance of the deposit which is in excess of the cost of the cable.

The adjustment in the accounts of O. E. T. A., 2nd Echelon and Military Governor's will be made at Headquarters, O. E. T. A.

CABLES - INWARD - DISPOSAL OF.

All cables are received in Egypt by the Eastern Telegraph Company Limited, and are forwarded to O. E. T. A., 2nd Echelon.

The latter office pass them to Headquarters, O. E. T. A., who forward them to the respective Military Governor for delivery to the persons concerned, provided there is no local Administrative or Intelligence objection.

INSTRUCTIONS IN REGARD TO CLOTHING & EQUIPMENT OF GENDARMERIE and POLICE, O. E. T. A.

1. A Central clothing and equipment store will be opened in Jerusalem by the Staff Captain, Police & Prisons (Military Governor's Staff, Jerusalem) who will be styled for this purpose " O. i/c Central C. & E. Depot ".

2. A Central Clothing & Equipment Ledger in manuscript will be opened by the O. i/c., Central C. & E. Depot.

3. A local " Clothing & Equipment. Gendarmerie & Police " ledger in manuscript will be opened by each Military Governor.

4. The Receiver and Accountant General will :-
   (a) Advise rulings for these manuscript ledgers ;
   (b) Arrange to call in the ledgers twice annually for audit ;
   (c) Arrange surprise visits to the Central and subsidiary Depots for the purpose of checking stocks and books.

5. Indents for a first supply (summer clothing) will be submitted direct to the

D. A. D. O. S., Army Troops Supply Column, G. H. Q., who will arrange for issues from the nearest A. O. D. Depot to Military Governors direct. Thereafter indents will be submitted to the Central C. & E. Depot. Jerusalem, and will be met as far as possible from reserve stocks. Corrected indents for any balance will be sent by the O. i/ c. Central C. & E. Depot to the D. A. D. O. S., A. T. S. C., G. H. Q., for direct issue to the Military Governors concerned.

6. The summer scale will be taken into wear approximately on the 15th April in each year, and the winter scale on the 15th October, but the actual date will be governed by the stocks available from Army Sources, and the precise date will always be notified in Routine Orders.

7. The items marked (b) in the authorised scale are being procured outside of Army sources, and may, therefore, take some time to obtain, but indents will be submitted for these items as indicated above.

8. One suit of summer clothing or one suit of winter clothing will be the normal issue per officer and man, and any replacements necessary on account of negligence or circumstances other than damage sustained whilst on duty will be recorded in the C. & E. Issue Ledger, and also when forwarding indents to the Central C. & E. Depot. Items requiring replacement owing to fair wear and tear will be furnished, free of charge; no item should be destroyed, but returned to the O. i./c., Central C. & E. Depot.

9. The D. O. S., G. H. Q., has kindly agreed to furnish on request the services of a Clothing and Equipment expert to advise on what articles are worth repairing or should be destroyed: Probably it will be sufficient if his services were asked for on the withdrawal of the summer scale and winter scale.

Reference Circular Letter N° 38. — QT/Q/1072/1073:

CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT — PRISON WARDERS. AND CIVILIAN PRISONERS.

1. The Central Clothing and Equipment Store established in accordance with Circular Letter N°. 38 of the 11th May 1918 will similarly deal with demands for clothing and equipment for prison warders and civilian prisoners.

2. A Central Clothing and Equipment Ledger in manuscript will be opened for this service by the Officer i/c Central Clothing and Equipment Depot.

3. Each Military Governor will open a local "Clothing Equipment ledger, for (a) Prison Warders and (b) Civilian prisoners."

4. The Receiver and Accountant General will:-

   (a) Advise rulings for these manuscript ledgers.
   (b) Arrange to call in the ledgers twice annually for audit.
   (c) Arrange surprise visits to the Central and subsidiary Depots for the purpose of checking stocks and books.

5. Indents will be submitted to the Central Clothing and Equipment Depot, Jerusalem, and will be met as far as possible from present stocks.

Stocks at the Central Clothing and Equipment Depot will be replenished by arrangement with Headquarters, O. E. T. A.

6. The summer scale will be taken into wear approximately on the 15th April in each year, and the winter scale on the 15th October, but the actual date will be governed by the stocks available, and the precise date will always be similar to that notified for changes in Police clothing.

7. For warders one suit of summer clothing or one suit of winter clothing will be the normal issue per man, and any replacements necessary on account of negligence or circumstances other than damage sustained whilst on duty, will be recorded in the Clothing and Equipment Issue Ledger, and demands when forwarded to the Officer i/c Central Clothing and Equipment Depot will be endorsed "Issues on repayment". The cost of such issues will be recovered from the man concerned. Items rendered unserviceable by fair wear and tear will be replaced free of charge. No item should be destroyed, but returned to the Officer i/c Central Clothing and Equipment Depot.

8. The D. O. S., G. H. Q. has kindly agreed to furnish on request the services of a Clothing and Equipment expert to advise on what articles are worth repairing or should be destroyed. Probably it will be sufficient if his services were asked for on withdrawal of the summer scale and winter scale.

Reference Circular Letter No. 52 — OT/Q/1475.

CLAIMS AND COMPENSATION.

(A) Claims Officer.

1. It is considered that claims other than these arising in a Corps area are part of the normal duties assigned to the staff of a Military Governor, and that it should be possible to deal with them without any increase of establishment.

2. Any claims which the Military Governor may consider could be more easily dealt with by another formation in preference to investigation by his own staff should forwarded direct to the Central Claims Bureau.

3. Should any special difficulty arise in the matter of claims, a representative can be sent from the Central Claims Bureau to assist in clearing any arrears of claims in hand, but normally provision must be made by Military Governors to deal with this question with the means referred to in para. 1 above.

(B) Channels of Communication.

The Officer on the Military Governor's staff detailed to deal with claims will correspond direct with the Central Claims Bureau, G. H. Q.

(C) General.

In order that there may be uniformity in the method in which claims are presented the following points are suggested for the guidance of those Officers appointed to receive and investigate claims emanating from the inhabitants of O. E. T.

1. It is of the utmost importance that when fresh territory is occupied the Claims Officer concerned should at once proceed to make full and careful note concerning its condition with a view to determining whether damage arising there on has been caused by our troops or by these or the enemy. Obviously where records of this nature have been amply and accurately compiled, investigation, possibly at a later date, of claims for damage will be greatly facilitated.

2. It should be clearly stated whether the damage is of a permanent or temporary nature. In the case of trees for example, whether, in the opinion of the assessors, they are capable of again bearing fruit. In the case of houses whether demolition has been complete or partial, and in the former case, whether they can be rebuilt. Where the construction of roads or railways necessitates the removal of houses it must be presumed that these cannot be repaired or rebuilt.

3. For the purpose of dealing with claims it is necessary to discriminate between those submitted by persons of Allied or Neutral nationality and those of enemy origin and to this end it is important that on every claim the nationality and address of each claimant should be shown. It must be borne in mind that no great reliance can be placed in the statements of natives and every precaution must be taken to ascertain and determine the nationality of the claimant.

4. All claims must be investigated as closely as circumstance permit and the observations of the claims Officers should be fully and clearly stated in order that the register of claims may be as complete as possible and to obviate the possibility of duplication, a report of the investigation of every claim, even of these which can be classified as frivolous should be forwarded to the Central Claims Bureau.

5. Under no circumstances will Claims Officers admit to claimants, either verbally or in writing the validity of any claim nor will they indicate in any way that the claimant may look for compensation. In cases where it can be proved to the satisfaction of the claimant that the damage cannot be attributed to the action of our troops every endeavour should be made to obtain a statement to this effect signed by the claimant.

6. Although, perhaps, no hard or fast rule can be laid down defining the period within which claims must be submitted the fact cannot be overlooked that the investigation of claims will be greatly facilitated if such claims are presented immediately damage or loss arises. Inhabitants, therefore, should be notified that preferential treatment is likely to be accorded to those claims submitted without delay.

7. Reports must record the date when first notice of claim was received, the date when the cause of claim occurred and what evidence there is that the claimant is the person entitled to be indemnified.

8. When investigating claims it is very essential, in the case of damage to crops, for Claims Officers to note carefully whether such damage is the result of grazing or arises from passage or occupation of troops. If it is considered that the loss of crops will not be total, the estimated reduction in yield should be noted and in order that such crops may be kept under observation either by the Claims Officer making the original report or by some other officer, not only the name of the owner should be recorded but also the locality and, where possible, the map reference and any other information that may assist in the identification of the land.

9. When Claims Officers have reason to suppose that damage may have been caused by the enemy to villages lying outside the area of our advanced lines they should seek permission to avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting such villages when these are entered by our advanced patrols and when doing so will make careful note of damage discovered both in tho villages and in the surrounding country. It is thought that too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of information in respect of the condition of the country secured when accompanying patrols, traversing country over which, previously, only the troops of the enemy have moved.

A statement of the damage thus noted will be drawn up and signed by the Sheik, Muktar or other Head-man.

Note:- This paragraph is specially for the guidance of Claims Officers with Divisions or Corps but O. E. T. A. Offcers should call for the statement referred to, from Mukhtars when investigating subsequent claims or petitions.

10. The above points are put forward as a suggested basis of the lines on which Claims Officers should work and indicate the nature of the information required by tho Central Claims Bureau, but they are not to be considered as exhaustive and it must be left to the initiative and common sense of officers appointed to amplify these suggestions in order that their records and investigations may be complete as possible, bearing in mind that the fruit of their work will be the detection and rejection of fraudulent or frivolous claims and the consequent saving of public money should fnnds be provided at a later date for the purpose of compensation.

It is thought that the common end will be assisted if Claims Officers seek the opportunity of meeting each other from time to time with a view to promoting efficiency and co-ordinance in their methods and any suggestions which are likely to facilitate the general work of investigation are invited by the Central Claims Bureau.

11. **Claims Officer's Report Form.** All claims will be reported on the prescribed form ; (see Appendix VII) and relative correspondence will be attached. Supplies of these forms may be obtained on indent.

(D) Assessment of Claims.

Claims may be divided into the following headings. —

1. Exigencies of warfare therefore unavoidable (Faits de Guerre).
2. Avoidable causes e. g. damage or injury caused by the negligence or misconduct of a member or members of H. M. Forces.

3. Occupation of property by H. M. Forces. (See Standing Orders — Billeting).
4. Personal injuries not arising from actual Military operations.
5. Instructions have been received from the War Office that assessments, so far as is possible, are to be made not only of claims for damage due to unavoidable causes but also of claims for damage due to the exigencies of warfare (faits de guerre) and it is added that the two classes of damage are to be kept distinct in case any distinction is made between the two classes in the final settlement of claims.
6. Claims Officers, therefore, will please note this and when investigating and assessing claims will discriminate between the two classes as specified.
7. It is recognized that considerable difficulty will be experienced in arriving at the value of property abandoned by the owners and in such cases it is suggested that every endeavour should be made to obtain assistance in determining facts and values by consulting with the Mukhtars and local builders.
8. Many dwellings, now in ruins, were in this condition before the war and in order to facilitate discrimination between those buildings that have suffered from the effects of the present hostilities, local evidence should be drawn upon.
9. In assessing values for either class of claim the methods employed in determining such values should be clearly stated and it will not be sufficient merely to name a figure without some explanation as to how this has been arrived at.

(Reference: OT/Q/ 337.)

MEMORANDUM ON MILITARY COURTS.

1. The term "Military Courts" means courts composed of British officers only and is used in contradistinction to the term "Civil Courts" which are composed of British judicial officers and natives. The Civil Courts try all cases of a civil nature in which the inhabitants are concerned and all offences commited by the iuhabitants which are punishable by Ottoman law or are offences created by legislative aet of the O. E. T. A. selely in the interests of Civil Government. Military Courts will try all offences committed by the inhabitants against the Army of Occupation, by which expression are included War Crimes, contraventions of orders which it has been found necessary to make owing to the occupation and in the interests of the safety of the Army, and offences connected with the personnel or property of the Army.

If any doubt arises as to whether an offence should be tried before the Military or Civil Courts, reference should be made to the Senior Judicial Officer for a ruling.

There are three kinds of Military Courts which sit from time to time in Occupied Enemy Territory, viz., "Military Courts" proper, Military Governor's Courts, and Summary Military Courts.

2. So far as the Administration is concerned a "Military Court" can only be convened by the Chief Administrator. The Court consists of a President and two or more members, each of whom should have held a commission for at least one whole year, and the President should hold Field Rank.

It is only convened for the trial of War Crime, and its procedure resembles as nearly as possible, mutatis mutandis, that of a Court Martial.

The term War Crime is defined in Article 441 of the Laws and Usages of War (Manual of Military Law, page 302).

The Court is not limited in the sentence which it can pass. If the sentence exceeds five years penal servitude or L.E. 500 fine the proceedings must be confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief; in all other cases by the Chief Administrator.

3. A Military Governor's Court can be convened by any Military Governor. The Court consists of not less than three British officers each of whom must have held a commission for at least one year, unless the Military Governor specially authorises an officer to sit who has held a commission for less than this period. The President must not be below the rank of Captain. The procedure is the same as that of a Military Court.

The Court has the same powers of sentence as a Military Court. The proceedings can be confirmed by the Military Governor if the sentence doss not exceed one year's imprisonment and L.E. 100 fine. If the sentence exceeds these limits the proceedings must be confirmed in the same way as those of Military Courts.

In any case where he thinke fit the Military Governor may, notwithstanding that the sentence is within his power to confirm, refer the proceedings for confirmation to the Chief Administrator.

If a Military Governor has himself sat upon a Military Governor's Court, the proceedings should be sent for confirmation whatever be the sentence.

4. The Sumnary Military Court consists of a single British officer acting under a warrant from the Chief Administrator. The procedure of this Court is summary, and its power of sentence is limited to six month' imprisonment and fine not exceeding L.E. 50. Officers who have been granted these powers are, when acting in a judicial capacity, referred to as Military Magistrates. Special instructions have been issued for their guidance.

5. In places where there is no Civil Court, there is no objection to Military Magistrates trying offences which are not strictly within the jurisdiction of the Military Courts, provided that the offence is not of a serious character. If the offence is one that should properly be tried by the Civil Courts and is of a serious character, a summary of evidence should be taken and forwarded as soon as possible to the Director of Public Prosecutions at Jerusalem.

6. If any difficulty arises with regard to drafting charges in cases for Military Governor's Courts, the summary of evidence should be forwarded to the Senior Judicial Officer for charges to be drafted.

7. The punishment of whipping may be imposed by any Military Court where the offender is a boy who is over seven and under sixteen years of age. The whipping should be inflicted with a birch or pliable cane, and should not exceed six strokes in the case of boys who are 14 years of age and under, or 24 strokes in the case of boys who are over 14 years of age. When a penalty of more than twelve strokes is ordered the whipping abould take place upon two occasions, between which there should be an interval of not less than three days, and the offender should be detained in prison during that interval.

The whipping should take place privately in the presence of the Officer in charge

of the prison or other officer deputed by him. A medical practitioner should be present on any occasion when twelve strokes are given.

If considered necessary the punishment of whipping may by imposed in addition to imprisonment or fine, but as a general rule youthful offenders should seldom be sent to prison.

Flogging of adults is only allowed in the case of serious offences against prison discipline accompanied by violence. If considered necessary in the interests of discipline these floggings can take place in pudlic.

References :

" Military Courts "	OT/L/1350
Military Governor's Courts	OT/L/1228
Summary Military Courts	OT/L/1321
Whipping	OT/L/1392

RULES OF COURT

(ISSUED UNDER SANCTION OF THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR)

I. — MAGISTRATES' COURT PROCEDURE

1. The second paragraph of Article 1 of the Magistrates' Law 1912, as amended, shall not apply ; and the following provision shall be substituted : —

   Magistrates' Courts shall be held in such towns and places as may from time to time be fixed by the Senior Judicial Officer.

2. The right of recourse in Cassation referred to in Article 3 and subsequent Articles is abolished, but an appeal shall lie to the Court of First Instance from all judgments in criminal cases when the penalty imposed exceeds a fine of L. E. 10 or a month's imprisonment, and from all judgments in civil and commercial actions when the value of the subject matter of the action exceeds L. E. 10.

   The decision of the Court of First Instance shall be final.

3. In addition to the jurisdiction conferred by the Law aforesaid the Court may, with the consent in writing of both parties, try civil or commercial actions, whatever be the value of the subject matter. An appeal from the judgment of the Court when the value of the subject matter of the action exceeds L. E. 50 shall lie to the Court of Appeal.

   The Court shall try also a claim for civil damages, whatever the amount, which is brought with a criminal action within its jurisdiction. The appeal shall lie to the Court of First Instance.

4. The periods for lodging an appeal shall be the same as those specified in the said Law for making an application in Cassation, and, save as is hereinafter provided, the provisions in the Law referring to Cassation. shall apply to appeals.

5. The jurisdiction of the Court in criminal matters shall be extended as follows : — The Court shall try offences under Articles 195, 196, 202, 239, 240, 249 of the Penal Code.

6. The following addition is made to Article 9 : — Where proceedings referring to the

same subject matter are taken in two Magistrates' Courts' the case shall be referred to the Senior Judicial Officer, who shall decide which Court shall have jurisdiction.

7. The procedure specified at the end of Article 11 for serving the summons on the defendant shall be followed also where neither the defendant nor any member of his household can be found by the Bailiff.

8. The last sentence of Article 18 shall read as follows:- Where the witness who is living in the district is too ill to attend, either the Magistrate or the Chief Clerk may take the deposition in the presence of the parties at the dwelling place of the witness.

9. The provision in Article 19 requiring the presence of a policeman at the sitting shall cease to be applied.

10. The powers given to the Mudir by the Law may be exercised as follows:-
   (**a**) Those specified in Article 39 and subsequent articles of the third section, and also in Articles 49 and 64 by the Magistrate, or, in his absence, by the Chief Clerk.
   (**b**) Those specified in Articles 57, 58, and 60, by any person empowered under Article 45 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as amended to receive reports of offences.
   (**c**) Those specified in Section 6, by the Execution Officer of the Court or by the Mukhtar if specially authorised by the Magistrate.

11. Article 40 shall read as follows : — If a party appeals, the record of the case is sent to the registry of the Appellate Court, otherwise it is placed in the archives of the Magistrates' Court.

12. The last paragraph of Article 43 shall read as follows : — The Magistrate or Chief Clerk shall inform the applicant that he must state the grounds of his appeal, otherwise the application will not be entertained, and that he will not be allowed to urge any other grounds at the appeal. He shall assist him in framing the application and shall inform him that he, may present written pleadings to the Appellate Court.

13. The following provisions are substituted for Article 46 : — If it is held that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction, the Court of First Instance shall name the tribunal proper to try the case. If the judgment was based on wrong grounds the Court of First Instance shall decide the case itself. If there was a serious error in procedure, the Court of First Instance may either decide the case itself or refer it back to the Magistrate for rehearing.

14. The first paragraph of Article 49 shall read as follows. A judgment in default may be opposed within six days from the date of notification, but only if the defaulting party satisfies the Magistrate that he was prevented by some reasonable cause from appearing at the hearing. The party opposing appears before the Magistrate who, if he admits the opposition, gives him a receipt thereof.

15. The following provisions shall be added to the end of Article 64 : — The Magistrate or Chief Clerk shall inform the applicant that he must state the grounds of his application, otherwise the application will not be entertained, and shall assist him in framing the application. He shall at the same time inform him that he may present, or cause to be presented to the Appellate Court, written pleadings and may appoint any person authorised under article 20 to represent him at the hearing of the appeal.

If the applicant for appeal is under arrest he may make his application to the

officer in charge of the prison, who shall either take him before the Court or act himself in the manner prescribed for the Magistrate. In the latter case he shall forward the application immediately to the chief clerk of the Court which gave the judgment and the chief clerk shall send it on together with the record of the case to the Appellate Court.

The Magistrate may release the appellant on bail pending the hearing of the appeal.

16. Articles 65, 66, 67, 69 and 70 shall cease to be applied, and the provisions of Rule 13 of these Rules shall apply to criminal as well as civil cases. The appeal shall be heard upon the record and written pleadings (if any) which may he put in by the Public Prosecutor or the convicted person or the civill claimant, provided always that the Court may, if it thinks fit, call for the presence of any of the parties to the appeal, and shall admit to plead orally any person authorised to represent a party under Article 20.

17. The following provision shall be substituted for the last paragraph of Article 77. — The provisions of the Article shall be read out by the execution officer to the debtor at the time of seizure, and note that this has been done shall be made in the report of the execution proceedings.

18. The following provisions shall be added at the end of Article 88: — The person making opposition to the seizure shall give security for the cost of the opposition which shall be fixed by the Magistrate. The security may be forfeited if the opposition is not admitted.

19. Article 92 shall read as follows: — A fine imposed by a criminal judgment shall be collected by the execution officer. When the accused has been sentenced to imprisonment, the warrant of the commitment addressed to the officer in charge of the prison shall be drawn up by the judge, as soon as the judgment has become executory.

4th July 1918.

I. — MAGISTRATES' COURT PROCEDURE

1. The following paragraph shall be added to Rule 12 of Rules of Court (Magistrates Court Procedure), 4th July 1918. —

A copy of this application to appeal shall be served on the other party with a notification that he may present a written statement of his reply to the Magistrate within one week of the service of the notification and that he may also present written pleadings to the Appellate Court within ten days of the said service. At the expiration of the said week the Magistrate shall order the file of the case to be forwarded to the Appellate Court with the reply, if any, of the other party.

The parties will not be summoned to appear before the Appellate Court unless the Court decides that their presence is necessary in the interests of justice.

15th August 1918.

II. — SPECIAL COURTS

I. — CONSTITUTION

1. In any Kaza in which a Court of First Instance has not been re-established the Military Governor or the Deputy Military Governor may convene a Court called a Special Court.

II. — JURISDICTION AND ORGANIZATION

2. Special Courts shall have the jurisdiction in Civil, Commercial and Criminal actions.
3. The area of jurisdiction of a Special Court shall be that of the Kaza in which it is situated.
4. In civil and commercial actions the Special Court shall have jurisdiction in all cases which are not included in Articles 3 to 7 of the Magistrates' Law of 1912 as amended by Rule 3 of the Rules of Court amending the Magistrates' Law.
5. In criminal actions the Special Court shall have the jurisdiction in all cases of misdemeanour which are not included in Article 8 of the Magistrates' Law of 1912 as amended.
6. Every person who alleges himself wronged by the commission of a criminal offence which is within the jurisdiction of the Special Court may make a complaint thereof and bring a Civil action for damages before the Special Court, and his Civil action shall be tried and decided at the same time as the criminal offence which gave rise to it is tried and decided.
7. The Court having jurisdiction in a civil or commercial case shall be : —

(**a**) If the case concerns the payment of money due or relates to movable proparty, either,
   (1) The Court of the Kaza in which the defendant resides, or
   (2) The Court of the Kaza within which the contract should be executed, or.
   (3) The Court of the Kaza within the contract was made.

(**b**) If the case relates to immovable property, the Court within the jurisdiction of which the immovable property is situated.

8. A Special Court shall be composed of three judges to be appointed by the Military Governor or Deputy Military Governor of the Kaza.

   The Judges whe may be appointed shall be : —
   (1) either the Military Governor, the Deputy Military Governor, or any other British officer, as President, and
   (2) either the Magistrate or Assistant Magistrate of the Kaza, and
   (3) a Notable who is resident within the Kaza.

9. In civil and commercial cases all matters relating to the commencement of the action. the writ of summons to the parties, the determining of the issues, the summons and attendance of witnesses, the reconciliation of the parties, the decisive oath, the interrogation of parties or the examination of witnesses who are unable to attend on account of illness or absence from the Kaza, the representation of the parties at the pleadings as well as the procedure at all preliminary or interlocutory pleadings shall be suhject to the same rules as are laid down in the Magistrates' Law as amended by the Rules of Court.

   The Code of Criminal Procedure as amended by Rules of Court shall apply in

Criminal proceedings in regard to all matters relating to the commencement of the action, the summons of the parties and witnesses, the arrest of the accused, release on bail the incapacity of witnesses and the procedure at the preliminary investigation of the case.

10. In civil and commercial actions all proceedings of a preliminary or interlocutary nature shall be conducted by or under the direction of the Magistrate of the Kaza.

11. On the completion of the interlocutory proceedings in a civil or commercial action, or on the preliminary investigation in a criminal proceeding, the Magistrate or Assistant Magistrate shall prepare and forward to the Military Governor or Deputy Military Governor a document setting out, in civil action, the names and place of residence of the parties and witnesses, the issue to be tried, the wishes of the parties, and any other matters which will assist him in making the decision in the next succeeding rule: and in criminal proceeding, the names and places of residence of the accused and witnesses, particulars of the offence, and article or articles of the Code under which the accused should be charged, and any other matters as aforesaid.

12. The Military Governor or Deputy Military Governor shall, on receipt of the document aforesaid, decide whether the case shall be tried by a Special Court sitting in the Kaza or by the Court of First Instance within the jurisdiction of which the Kaza is situated, and in deciding shall take into consideretion: —

(**a**) the wishes of the parties ¿

(**b**) the nature and importance of the matter in dispute;

(**c**) the convenience of the parties and their witnesses, especially with regard to the facilities of communication and conveyance;

(**d**) whether the application of any special local custom is likely to be necessary for the determination of the case.

13. In a Kaza where there is no Magistrate or Assistant Magistrate, the Military Governor or Deputy Military Governor may constitute a Special Court composed of one British Officer and two Notables, and may delegate any member of the Court to carry out the proceeding prescribed for the Magistrate in these Rules

III. — TRIAL, JUDGMENT, APPEAL and EXECUTION

14. In civil and commercial actions tried by a Special Court, the rules to be followed in regard to the procedure at the trial, the delivery of judgment, the lodging of an appeal, and the process of an execution of a judgment shall be the same as those laid down in the Magistrates' Law of 1912 as amended, or where the Magistrates' Law as amended is silent the rules shall be the same as in the Codes of Civil and Commercial Procedure. In criminal actions tried by a Special Court the rules to be followed in regard to these matters shall be the same as these contained in the Code of Criminal procedure as amended.

15. All appeals from judgments delivered by a Special Court shall be to the Court of Appeal.

16. Court fees shall be levied at the rates which would have been applicable if the case had been brought before a Court of First Instance.

17. The President of a Special Court shall have the power to refer to the Court of First

Instance by way of stating a case any question of law arising in a Civil or a Criminal action, either of his own motion or on the application of one of the parties to the action. The Court shall state the question of law referred with special circumstances upon which it has arisen, and shall suspend judgment until the question referred has been determined.

4th July 1918.

III. — COMPOSITION OF COURTS.

1. Any of the following persons shall be eligible to sit as a member of the Court of Appeal whether sitting to hear appeals or as an Assize Court;
   A British judicial officer.
   A Military Magistrate.
   A Civil Magistrate.
   A Member of the Court of First Instance.
   A Kadi.
   provided that no one shall hear on appeal a case which has been heard in first instance, or try a criminal action in which he has given a decision committing the accused for trial.
2. In any case where it appears to the President of the Court of Appeal desirable or necessary to constitute the Court otherwise than with the permanent members, he may, with the consent of the senior Judicial Officer, nominate one or more of the persons mentioned in the preceding articles to constitute a Court.
3. The persons set out in rule 1. hereof shall, with the substitution of a member of the Court of Appeal for a member of the Court of First Instance, be eligible to sit as member of a Court of First Instance, and the President of the Court of First Instance shall have the same power of constituting a Court as the President of the Court of Appeal.

4th July 1918.

IV. — NOTARY PUBLIC.

1. The duties of Notary Public shall be performed by the Chief Clerk of the Courts of First Instance and by the Chief Clerk of Magistrates' Courts in places where there is no Court of First Instance. In the absence of the Chief Clerk the next senior clerk shall act in his place.
2. The Notary Public shall not undertake the management of any private business or receive deposits from private persons. Articles 59, 64, 65, 105 of the Law of 15th October 1913, shall not be applicable so far as they refer to such private business and private deposits.
3. The percentages and fees allocated to the Notary Public by Articles 99 and following of the Law of 15th October 1913, shall continue to be levied from the public, but the proceeds shall be payable into the Treasury.
4. The said Law shall be read as though the word "piastres" meant Egyptian piastres and 10 paras shall be reckoned as equivalent to 2 ½ milliemes and so on in proportion.
5. The fees prescribed by the said Law together with the percentages and fees referred

to in Rule 3 hereof shall be levied in one sum and stamps to the value of that sum shall be affixed to the document on which the fees are payable. In the payment of the said sum the fraction 2 ½ milliemes shall be neglected, and the fraction 7 ½ milliemes shall be reckoned as half a piastre.

6. If any document on which fees are payable under the said Law sums of money are expressed in a currency other than Egyptian currency, these sums shall be converted into Egyptian currency at the official rates and fees shall be payable on the amount arrived at by the conversion.
7. Any provisions of the said Law expressly or impliedly inconsistent with these Rules shall not be applied.

4th July 1918.

V. — CRIMINAL PROCEDURE,

1. The following officers shall be added to the list of persons contained in Articles 9 and 45 of the Code of Criminal Procedure ; the Military Governors, Deputy Military Governors, and any other officers authorised by the Chief Administrator or by a Military Governor, or a Deputy Military Governor.
2. The following provisions are substituted for those of Articles 50 and 51 of the said Code :—

Any member of a Court of First Instance may by nominated by the President of the Court to act as an examining judge for such period as he thinks fit, and every Military Magistrate and every Civil Magistrate shall have all the powers of an Examining Judge.

3. The following provisions shall apply in regard to the interrogation of accused persons during the preliminary examination : —

If at any stage during the preliminary investigation into the commission of an offence it appears to the Public Prosecutor or to the Examining Judge that there is evidence pointing to any person as being the guilty party, that person shall be warned by the Public Prosecutor or Examining Judge, as the case, may be that the need not answer any further question put to him, but that his refusal to answer will be noted and that at his trial the Court may draw such inferences as it may think fit from his refusal aforesaid.

4. The following provisions shall be substituted for those of Article 68 of the said Code : —

The witnesses shall be heard separately, and, except in the cases provided for by Articles 78 and 79, in the presence of the accused, who may question them upon facts relevant to the issue or to their credibility. Provided always that the Examining Judge may, if he is of the opinion that the truth cannot otherwise be ascertained, hear a witness without admitting the accused and in that case he shall state his reasons for so acting at the end of the deposition.

5. The following provisions shall be added to Chapter VIII, of Book 1. of the said Code : —

If the investigation is not ended within one month from the day on which the accused was arrested, the warrant of arrest shall be brought up before the Court of First Instance either on the report of the Examining Judge or the application of the accused.

The Court may decide, after hearing the Public Prosecutor if necessary, either to continue the investigation and extend the term of preventive arrest, or to continue the investigation and order the release of the accused on bail, or to abandon the proceedings against him and order his release, provided always that the Public Prosecutor shall have the right to appeal within ten days against an order to release the accused on bail or to abandon the proceedings.

The Court shall not make an order extending the term of preventive arrest for a period exceeding one month, at the expiry of which the order shall again be brought up for reconsideration.

6. Article 164 shall not be applied and the Court for trying misdemeanours shall be validly constituted by the presence of three members.

7. Articles 199 to 207 inclusive and Articles 210 to 221 inclusive of the said Code shall not be applied. An Examining Judge shall investigate all cases of crime in the same manner as cases of misdemeanour. When the preliminary investigation is completed, the Examining Judge shall issue an order either committing the accused for trial by the proper Court, or declaring that there are no grounds for further proceedings.

8. Article 249 of the said Code shall not be applied.

9. The following provisions shall be added to Chapter IV. of Title II. of the said Code : —

Any Criminal Court may at any time before pronouncing judgment correct any material error, or supplement any omission in the wording of the charge, or modify or increase the gravity of the charge, provided that it shall not base the amended charge upon facts which have not been dealt with at the preliminary investigation. If the errors or omissions in the charge which the Court has remedied, or if the amendments of the charge which the Court makes, are such as to prejudice the defence of the accused or the conduct of the prosecution, the Court shall adjourn the case for such period as may seem expedient.

10. Notwithstanding anything in the said Code to the contrary, a mistake in or failure to observe the correct procedure shall not involve nullity of the proceedings, or be a ground for admitting an appeal, unless the Court is of opinion that the mistake or failure may have caused a miscarriage of justice.

An appellate Court in its judgment shall mention any mistakes in or failure to observe the correct procedure, notwithstanding that these mistakes or failures have not been held to involve nullity or to be a ground for admitting the appeal.

11. The Director of Public Prosecutions with the consent of the Senior Judicial Officer may direct (1) that the charge of crime which has been investigated and referred to the Court of Assize shall be tried before any other Criminal Court, when he is of the opinion that the circumstances of the offence call for a sentence which is within the powers of that Court to pass ; and (2) that a charge of misdemeanour which has been investigated and referred to a Court of First Instance shall be tried by an Assize Court, when he is of opinion that the circumstances of the offence involve difficult questions of fact or law.

12. In these Rules and throughout the said Code the expression "Public Prosecutor" shall include police officers authorised to conduct prosecutions and appeals in criminal cases ;

and the expression "Military Magistrate" means any British Officer empowered by warrant from the Chief Administrator to try summarily offences against the Army of Occupation.

4th July 1918.

RULES OF COURT

(Issued under the sanction of the Chief Administrator)

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (N°. 2)

1. The following provision shall be inserted after Article 265 of the Code of Criminal Procedure : —

   In any criminal case which is tried by a Court of First Instance or the Court of Assize, unless the offence charged is punishable with death, the President shall ask the accused if he pleads "Guilty" or "Not Guilty" to the charge. If the accused pleads "Not Guilty" or refuses to plead the Court shall proceed in the manner prescribed by the Code in the following articles. If the accused pleads "Guilty" the Public Prosecutor shall state the case and the Court shall then proceed as if the accused had been convicted by the judgment of the Court in the way prescribed by Articles 296 and following of the Code.

2. Before recording a plea of "Guilty" the President shall ascertain that the accused clearly understands the nature of the charge and the effect of the plea, and shall inform him that if he does not admit any part of the charge against him he should plead "Not Guilty"

11th July 1918.

VI. — COURT FEES

1. Subject to the modifications hereinafter contained Court fees will be levied in accordance with the Ottoman enactments and regulations dealing with such matters.
2. The enactment and regulations aforesaid shall be read as though the word "piastres" meant Egyptian piastres, and the fees shall be levied accordingly, but fractions of a piastre shall be neglected.
3. Where the amount of the Court fee depends or is a percentage of a sum equal to the value of the subject matter of the action or of the judgment, and the sum is expressed in a currency other than Egyptian currency, the said sum shall be converted into Egyptian currency at the official rates, and fees shall be payable on the amount arrived at by the conversion.
4. In civil actions before Magistrates' Courts a preliminary fee, calculated at the rates set out in the Magistrates' Law of 1912 as amended, shall be levied upon the value of the subject matter of the claim from the plaintiff before the hearing begins. The Chief Clerk shall deliver a receipt to the plaintiff for the sum paid as the preliminary fee aforesaid. If the case is setted amicably or when judgment is given, the difference (if any) between the preliminary fee and the amount payable on the settlement or on the judgment, in accordance with the said law, shall be returned to the plaintiff.

If the plaintiff who has paid a preliminary fee fails to appear on the day fixed for the trial, the preliminary fee shall be forfeited to the Treasury, and stamps to the value of the said fee shall be affixed to the statement of claim taken down on first appearance. If within one month of the day fixed for the trial he proves that he was prevented by good and sufficient reason from appearing, the case may be heard with out payment of a second fee.

5. In the case of an appeal in a civil action from a Magistrates' Court to a Court of First Instance or to the Court of Appeal, preliminary fees shall be levied at the time of entry of the appeal, at the rate laid down in the Magistrates' Law aforesaid, on the value of the subject matter of the appeal. The fees ultimately payable shall be recoverable by the successful party as part of the judgment debt.
6. Articles 7 to 12 inclusive of Law on Court Fees dated 27th September 1302 shall be applied as though the expression "two per cent of the value of the subject matter of the claim or appeal" were substituted for the expression "a quarter of the fees". Article 9 ceases to apply.
7. Except in the case of the preliminary fees collected under Articles 7—12 inclusive of the said Law on Court Fees as amended by Rule 6 hereof or under Rules 4 and 5 hereof, all fees shall be paid by the purchase of adhesive stamps, which shall be placed upon the judgment or other document in respect of which the fees are levied. Where a preliminary fee has been forfeited, stamps to the amount of the preliminary fee shall be affixed to the order striking off the case. The stamps shall be cancelled by the seal of the Court, and the date and signature of the clerk receiving the fee shall be written acress them.
8. When pronouncing a definitive judgment in a civil action the Court shall determine which party shall bear the cost of the fees levied in respect of preparatory, provisional or interlocutory judgments, or of other proceedings in the action, and shall strike a balance of such fees which shall be added to or subtracted from the judgment debt as the case may be.
9. The original judgment or order which is kept in the file shall bear the proper stamps. A copy shall be issued free of stamps to the judgment creditor and all subsequent copies shall bear the stamps equivalent to the fees payable on copies of judgments. The value of stamps which have been affixed to the original judgment shall be stated upon all copies of judgments.
10. Rules 1 to 3 inclusive hereof shall apply both to Moslem Religious Courts and to the Civil Courts; Rules 4 to 9 inclusive shall apply to Civil Courts only.

VII. — INDEMNITIES TO WITNESSES IN CRIMINAL CASES

1. The following sums if demanded, may be allowed by way of indemnity to witnesses in criminal cases : —

(a) Travelling expenses.

(1)	If the witness resides within 5 kilometres of the Court									Nil	
(2)	«	«	«	«	over 5	«	«	«	«	PT.	5
)3)	«	«	«	«	« 10	«	«	«	«	«	10
(4)	«	«	«	«	« 15	«	«	«	«	«	15
(5)	«	«	«	«	« 20	«	«	«	«	«	20

Travelling Expenses will not be paid if the witness is provided with means of Locomotion for which he does not have to pay and where means of locomotion are provided for the part of the journey travelling expenses will only be paid for that part for which means of locomotion have not been provided.

(b) Detention Allowance

(1)	If the witness is away from his house more than 5 hours, but not for the night,	PT. 6
(2)	If the witness is away for a night,	« 12

Provided that the Court may in exceptional cases allow a larger sum not exceeding double the above rates.

Where two or more members of the same family are summoned for the same day the same day the Court shall consider whether compensation is payable in respect of each member and may award a less sum than would be payable under the above scale to each member separately.

2. The President, Magistrate or Examining Judge, as the case may be, will sign a certificate which shall bear the Court seal stating what fees are due to a witness, and the certificate must be produced to the Local Finance Officer as a voucher.
3. Any Ottoman Laws, regulations or rules inconsistent with the above Rules of Court shall not be applied.

1st August 1918.

VIII. — FOREIGN SUBJECTS

1. The expression "foreign subjects" means subjects of any European or American state, and includes corporations constituted under the laws of such states, and religious or charitable bodies or institutions wholly or mainly composed of individuals the subject of such state, but does not includs protected subjects.
2. Foreign subjects accused of an offence (other than a contravention) which is within the jurisdiction of a Magistrate may claim to be tried by a British Magistrate.
3. Foreign subjects accused of an offence which is beyond the jurisdiction of a magistrate may claim that their interrogation during the preliminary investigation should be undertaken, and the question of their release on bail and of their committal for trial should be decided by a British Examining Judge.

4. Foreign subjects committed for trial may claim: —

(a) In the case of offences triable before a Court of First Instance, that their trial should take place before a Court the composition of which includes at least one British Judicial officer.

(b) In the case of offences triable before the Court of Assize, that their trial should take place before a Court the composition of which includes a majority of British Judicial Officers.

5. In civil actions over L.E. 50 in value, foreign subjects may claim that the final judgment in a Court of First Instance should be given by a Court the composition of which includes at least one British Judicial officer.

6. In civil or criminal cases foreign subjects may claim that their appeal should be heard before a Court the composition of which includes at least one British Judicial officer.

7. Persons claiming to be treated as foreign subjects who do not make their claim either on first appearance or in the first written pleading delivered to the Court, whichever be the earlier, shall forfeit their right so to claim. Nevertheless the claim may be made on appeal notwithstanding that it has not been made in the first instance.

8. The burden of proof that they are entitled to be treated as foreign subjects shall be upon persons claiming the rights aforesaid.

9. Where any person claims and substantiates his claim to be treated as a foreign subject the Court shall be constituted in conformity with the foregoing Rules, and, if necessary, the case shall be adjourned to enable this to be done.

1st August 1918.

ENGINEERING SERVICES. O. E. T.

The following procedure will be adopted as from the date of this circular in dealing with all engineering services required in the way of repairs to buildings, public works, sanitary engineering services, etc.,

1. GENERAL. In the absence of the necessary technically qualified personnel from local resources it has been decided that in the meantime the Public Works Department of O. E. T. A. shall form part of the duties assigned to the D. A. Q. M. G. on this Administration, and he will be responsible for the compilation of a budget and approval of all expenditure thereby authorized.

2. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. The Engineer-in-Chief has agreed to provide the technical advice and supervision necessary in carrying out the work of this department by allowing A. D. W's under the central control of the D. D. W. Palestine L. of C. to act in this capacity in the various districts.

(1) The assistant Directors of Works, Gaza, Jaffa and Jerusalem will act as Advisors to Military Governors on all engineer questions and under the general control of the D. D. W., Palestine L. of C., will carry out engineer services.

(2) Military Governors may authorize works not exceeding L. E. 5 in value, without reference to O. E. T. A., G. H. Q, provided that the total expenditure under this heading in any one Kaza and in any one month shall not exceed L. E. 10.

(3) All services involving expenditure in excess of L. E. 5 and up to L. E. 50 will be prepared in estimate form and submitted by the Military Governor to O. E. T. A., G. H. Q., for approval before the work is put in hand.

(4) All services which would involve an expenditure exceeding L. E. 50 must be referred to O. E. T. A., G. H. Q., for approval as to "general policy" before estimates are submitted. In the event of a "general policy" approval being given, estimates will then be submitted to the O. E. T. A., G. H. Q., for final approval.

3. RELATION BETWEEN MILITARY GOVERNORS AND A. D W's.

(a) **Proposals for services**. The responsibility for the initiation of public works will rest with: —

(i) The Military Governor, as regards new works, and also additions or alterations to existing Government buildings, other than those mentioned in (ii).

(ii) The A. D. W. as regards ordinary and current repairs renewals and periodical painting, etc., and also alterations to existing Government buildings where such are necessary to ensure structural stability.

(iii) The A. D W. as regards repairs to roads for which O. E. T. A. are responsible.

The Military Governor will consult the A. D. W. as to the engineering practicability and probable cost of his proposals (i)

The A. D. W. wil submit his proposals as regards (ii) and (iii) to the Military Governor as they become necessary. The same system will govern the preparation of any budgets of expenditure required.

(c) **Execution of services.** The execution of all Public Works services will be carried out by the A. D. W., who will, subject to the general control of D. D., W. Palestine L. of C. give out contracts and engage personnel or labour as may be required.

As far as practicable payment will be made on A. D. W's certificate direct by the Financial Officer attached to Military Governors.

Expenditure which has come from Army Funds, e. g., cost of materials, will be refunded in accordance with financial instructions to be issued on the subject.

4. SERVICES. A. D. W's are only required to deal as above with **Governmental** buildings or works, and sanitary services needed for the general public good.

All other services paid for by public or private subscription, Municipal, Wakf or Charitable fund, must be prepared, as to plans and estimates, by the Municipality or Institution concerned and submitted to the Public Works Department, O. E. T. A. for general approval before any work is commenced.

Reference Circular Letter N° 42. dated 1. 6. 18. OT/Q/1080.
« « « N° 45. dated 29. 6. 18. « «

FEES TO BE PAID FOR MEDICO-LEGAL WORK TO DOCTORS OF O. E. T. A.

Medical Officers under O. E. T. A., will be entitled to the following fees for services rendered under the following headings. In all cases, written authority for performing these services must be obtained by the Medical Officers before any action is taken.

For a post mortem examination.	P. T. 100.
For a post mortem examination. involving exhumation.	P. T. 200.
For giving oral evidence before Civil Courts, on each occasion.	P. T. 25.

(OT/M/1226).

HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR O. E. T. A. CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

Free medical treatment including hospital treatment in O. E. T. A. hospitals, if considered necessary, will be given to all O. E. T. A. employees for the periods scheduled below according to the particular categories to which they belong.

During these periods of treatment full pay will be granted with the following provisions : —

1. That the illness or injury, as the case may be, shall not have been caused by the fault of the employee.
2. That the P. M. O. or. M. O. shall be satisfied that the employee has endeavoured to obtain the best treatment possible in the circumstances before O. E. T. A. medical assistance was available.
3. If an emergency has made it necessary to employ a diseased individual, and if this disease has been confirmed by medical examination prior to employment, the employee shall be warned that free hospital treatment will be given for the same periods as per schedule but without pay, and shall sign an undertaking to this effect.
4. At present it is impracticable to insist on medical examinatiou prior to employment, owing to scarcity of labour in various categories, but in the future, after some date of which notice will be given, no person shall be employed without medical examination.

A.	English subjects . . .	2 months.
B.	Employees at salaries of L. 100 and over . .	1 month on full pay, if necessary another month, but without pay.
C.	Other employees . . .	1 month.

The following are special cases : —

(1) If in the execution of duty and through no fault of his own an employee shall contract infectious disease or sustain injury, free hospital treatment for two months on full pay shall be given

(2) If an employee contracts venereal disease and is unable to work, no pay shall be given from the date he leaves off work. He shall pay for treatment if in a position to do so under the same conditions which guide charges for treatment for all patients in O. E. T. A. hospitals and dispensaries.

(OT/M/1329)

HOSTILE ACTS

1. DEFINITION. — A hostile act is an act perpetrated by the civilian population of O. E. T. with a view to hindering or impeding the British Army in the field, either by interference with the Lines of Communication or by attack on isolated soldiers.

2. RESPONSIBILITY. — The headman of the different villages will be warned that they and their village communities are responsible for patrolling and policing the sections of the railway line, telegraph or telephone line and military roads that lie within the limits of their respective areas.
3. INVESTIGATION — When a hostile act is reported in a District or Sub-District the Military Governor or Deputy Military Governor concerned will give orders for the case to be investigated immediately without waiting for orders from G. H. Q.
4. PENALTIES. — (i) When the person or persons implicated are not detected and brought to justice, a fine will be levied on the agricultural stock, or other punishment inflicted on the community of all villages and Arab settlements within a two mile radius from where the act occurred.

(**ii**) In the case of fines, the amount will be assessed by the Administrative Officer, and in the case of a first offence will be so fixed as to equal approximately one tenth of the agricultural stock of the village in cattle, sheep and grain. In the case of a second offence a further fine will be imposed which should aggregate fifteen per cent of their agricultural stock.

(**iii**) It will be left to the Military Governors or Deputy Military Governors concerned whether to levy the fine in kind or in the money equivalent of the same; but since it is undesirable from an agricultural point of view to further deplete the already scanty supply of cattle and livestock in the country, the fine should as a rule be exacted in money, unless arrangements can be made to resell the stock after confiscation to other agriculturists.

(**iv**) The Mukhtars will be responsible for collecting and making over any fines to the Military authorities, and also for allotting the different shares to be realised from the various members of the community.

(**v**) In the case of a third offence a certain proportion of the adult male members of the community will be required to do labour for the Military authorities without payment and at a distance from their homes, the expense of their subsistence being borne by the village community in default.

(**vi**) Any fine or other punishment inflicted on a village under these instructions is liable to be remitted if the persons guilty of the offences in respect of which it is imposed are surrendered and duly convicted, or are otherwise brought to justice with the assistance of the village community or members thereof.

(**vii**) In the event of there being no village or dwellings within the limits laid down, a special report, with the names and distances of the nearest village and villages, should be wired to Headquarters, O. E. T. A.

5. REPORTS. — An immediate report will be rendered to Headquarters of the District by the Deputy Military Governor concerned as to the action taken in each case, and repeated to Headquarters, O. E. T. A.

PUBLIC HEALTH REGULATIONS

SECTION I — REGULATIONS AS TO REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

1. Every birth shall be notified to the Public Health Office within 15 days.
2. The following persons shall be responsible for notifying the birth; the father, the mother, the midwife attending the birth, the Imam and the Mukhtar of the village or quarter.
3. The occurrence of death shall be notified in all cases forthwith to the Mukhtar and Imam and to the Public Health Office within 24 hours if it occurs in a town or village where there is a Public Health Office, and within 48 hours in other cases.
4. The following persons shall be responsible for notifying the death, both to the Mukhtar and Imam and to the Public Health Office : —

(1) The head of the family with whom the deceased was living.
(2) The medical practitioner who attended the deceased during his last illness.
(3) In the case of a death in a hospital, prison, public or religious or charitable institution, hotel or khan, the director, manager or head.
(4) In the case of a death occurring in a conveyance or caravan, the conductor or Rais in charge.
(5) The Mukhtar or Imam of the village or quarter shall, in all cases, be responsible for notifying the occurrence of a death to the Public Health Office.
(6) A Register of Births and Deaths shall be kept at the Public Health Office in such form and manner as may be ordered from time to time.
(7) Any person responsible for notifying a birth or death shall be liable, in default, to a fine not exceeding L. E. 1 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

SECTION II — VACCINATION

1. Every child shall be vaccinated within three months of birth. There shall be no charge for vaccination when performed at a vaccination station by an official of the Public Health Department.
2. If in the opinion of the Medical Officer of the Public Health Department the state of the child's health or the conditions of its surroundings make it inadvisable that it should be vaccinated, the operation may be postponed until such time as the Medical Officer thinks fit.
3. The parent or guardian of the child is responsible that the child be vaccinated and that after vaccination it be brought to the vaccinator for inspection at such time and place as the vaccinator may direct.
4. The parent or guardian of the child is responsible for vaccination being performed within two months when it has become apparent that the primary vaccination has been unsuccessful.
5. The parent or guardian of the child who is responsible for the vaccination or for the production of the child for inspection is liable in default to a fine not exceeding L. E. 1 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

6. Every vaccination and revaccination shall be registered at the Public Health Office.
7. A Military Governor may by Public Notice order all persons residing in his district or any part thereof to be vaccinated or revaccinated within a specified time, under the penalty of a fine not exceeding L. E. 1 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, unless such persons can shew they have been vaccinated within a period which in the opinion of the Public Health Inspector affords sufficient protection against small pox.
8. Eaery adult person or the parent or the guardian of a child when vaccinated or revaccinated shall be entitled to a certificate from the operator that the operation has been performed. The certificate shall be given free of charge if demanded at the time of operation.

SECTION III — COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

1. A communicable disease means any of the following diseases, that is to say : —
Anthrax, Cerebro-Spinal-Meningitis, Chicken Pox, Cholera, Dengue, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Enteric Fever, including Para-typhoid Fever, German Measles, Glanders, Hydrophobia, Leprosy, Malaria, including Blackwater, Fever, Malta Fever, Measles, Mumps, Plague, Puerperal Fever, Relapsing Fever, Scarlet Fever, or Scarletina, Small Pox, Tubercle of Lung, Typhus, Whooping cough.
2. Upon tho certificate of the Medical Officer of the Public Health Departmet that any of the following diseases are epidemic in his district, they may be added by public notice to the list specified in para. 1 : —
Diarrhoea, Erysipelas, Influenza, Pneumonia.
3. The notification of a communicable disease is compulsory. The persons hereinafter mentioned, as soon as they respectively become aware of the case, shall send notice thereof to the Public Health Office or to the nearest Police post which shall immediately inform the Public Health Office : —
(a) The Medical Officer, if any, attending the person so suffering.
(b) The person so suffering, if an adult.
(c) The head of the family with whom such person is residing.
(d) The Imam or Mukhtar of the village or quarter.
(e) The Rais of a convoy or caravan.
4. Every person required by para. 3 to give notice of a communicable disease shall, in default, be liable to a fine not exceeding L. E. 1 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.
5. Any person who : —
(a) While suffering from a communicable disease wilfully exposes himsolf to the public danger, or
(b) Being in charge of any person so suffering wilfully exposes the sufferer, or
(c) Wilfully gives, sells transfers, or displays to the public danger and with out previous disinfection any bedding, clothing, or other articles, which have been exposed to infection from any such disease, shall be liable to the penalties specified in the preceding Articles.
6. A Medical Officer of the Public Health Department may order the removal or any

person suffering from a communicable disease who is without proper accommodation to any hospital or place provided for the reception of such persons within Occupied Enemy Territory.

SECTION IV — PERSONS FOUND DEAD

1. A person finding a dead body shall at once inform the nearest Police Post or a Gendarme. In default he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding PT. 50.

SECTION V — BURIALS

In towns where there is a Public Health Office.-

1. No burial shal take place, except in case of necessity, until a licensed doctor has certified that death in his opinion was due to natural causes, and a permit for burial has been obtained from the Public Health Office. The permit is given gratuitiously.
2. Burials shall take place not sooner than three hours and not later than 48 hours after death unless a Public Health Officer specially authorises later burial.
3. No burial shall take place after sunset, save that in the event of the death of a Jew after 4. 0 p. m. on Friday, burial shall be permitted up to the hour of 11 p. m. on the Saturday, but not later.
4. A person acting in contravention of this section shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding L. E. 1 or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one week.

SECTION VI — LICENSES TO MEDICAL MEN AND OTHERS

1. No person shall exercise the profession or calling of a Physician, Surgeon, Dentist, Midwife, Pharmacist, or Druggist, unless he has previously obtained a license, to be granted by the Public Health Administration.
2. A license may be cancelled at any time on the recommendation of the Administration, and a person whose license has been cancelled shall have no right to compensation.
3. The following fees shall be charged for the issue of licenses:-
   For the license of a Physician, Surgeon or Dentist, ... L. E. 2
   For the license of a Pharmacist or Druggist, ... L. E. 1
   For the license of a Midwife, ... P. T. 25
   The license of a Physician or Surgeon shall be taken to include a license to act as a Pharmacist.
4. A person exercising any of the aforesaid professions or callings in contravention of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding L. E. 5 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, and in the case of a second offence to a fine not exceeding L. E. 50 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

SECTION VII — DUTIES OF HOUSEHOLDERS

1. Every occupier of buildings and every owner of unoccupied buildings in any town or village shall:-
   (a) Keep clean such buildings and their immediate vicinity.
   (b) Clear and remove any deposit of filth, house refuse, or street sweepings, or other objectionable matter in or such buildings or in their immediate vicinity.

2. If the owner or occupier of any building permits it to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, he may be required by notice in writing from a Military Governor to cleanse it or put it in a proper state within 24 hours of the receipt of such notice.
3. If any building appears to the Military Governor to be unfit for human habitation, he may by notice in writing, prohibit the owner or occupier thereof from using or permitting it to be used until it has been rendered fit for habitation.
4. Any person disobeying a notice of a Military Governor shall be liable to a fine not exceeding L. E. 5 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, and in addition a Military Governor may, if he thinks fit, have any building put into a proper state at the expense of the owner or occupier.

SECTION VIII — GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. This ordinance applies to all the territory now occupied and that may hereinafter be occupied by the British Army.
2. The provisions of this Ordinance shall be substituted for the provisions of Ottoman Law dealing with matters aforesaid.
3. Any offence against this Ordinance may be tried by a Civil Court.

16 May 1918.

LOCAL LABOUR

The Director of Labour has represented that the demands for labour of various kinds are not always adequately met; and has asked for authority to requisition labour where necessary from O. E. T. A., due regard being paid to Agricultural requirements.

2. Military Governors are directed therefore, on demand from the A. D. L. or D. A. D. L's. to requisition labour in cases where voluntary labour is insufficient to meet requirements, within such limits as they consider reasonable, without undue interference with the agricultural and other pursuits of the inhabitants.
3. Such labour will be paid for at ordinary rates, and Military Governors will not require inhabitants to work at any greater distance from their homes than is considered necessary.
4. Military Governors will also take steps to ensure that the calls for labour are not excessive on any particular villages and localities.
5. All such requisitions must be authorised by Military Governors personally, and are not to be left to the discretion of the Mukhtars in direct communication with the local representatives of the D. of L.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OFFICERS WHEN ACTING AS MILITARY MAGISTRATES.

1. A record of cases shall be kept in a book, known as the Evidence Book, and as a heading to each case the following particulars should be entered : —

(a) Number and date.
(b) Name of complainant or informant.
(c) Name, address and occupation of accused.
(d) Charge.
(e) Plea, i e. Guilty or not Guilty.
(?) Then should follow a brief note of the evidence for the prosecution, the name of each witness and his evidence being taken down separately. If the evidence is documentary it should be marked with the number of the case and filed in a special file. In many cases it will be desirable to make a brief note in the Evidence Book of its effect.

After the evidence for the prosecution should follow tho accused's statement and the evidence of his witness, and at the end, a note of the decision and sentence.

3. The charge must disclose a definite offence, thus — if a man is accused of being out during prohibited hours and the actual time is not known, it must be charged that he was out after 9 p. m or whatever the hour is after which persons are not allowed out.

Again, if an act is an offence because it deals with things the property of the Military Authorities, the fact that they are such property must be asserted.

If the charge is one of contravening a Proclamation or Notice this should be stated, o. g, Failing to register as an enemy subject contrary to Notice No. 35.

4. If the charge upon which an accused person is brought up is found upon examination of the case not be proved, but the facts elicited support a charge of another offence, the charge should be altered accordingly.

5. There must be evidence produced to cover all the elements of the offence charged even if it can only be circumstantial, thus—evidence that the property belongs to the Military authorities may be given by references to marks on the articles shewing them to be so; by shewing that they are of governmental pattern or similar to it; or that there wes a stock of similar Government property in the vicinity.

6. Whenever possible, witnesses must be examined in Court, and the accused allowed to cross-examine them. It is recognized that in many cases it is not possible to insist upon the observance of this rule and that documentary evidence must be accepted; but in any serious case, oral evidence should be insisted upon and the case adjourned, if necessary, for the witnesses to attend. Documentary evidence should always be translated (if necessary) and read to the accused.

Generally speaking hearsay evidence is not admissible.

7. Military Magistrates are reminded that their maximum powers of punishment are imprisonment for six month or fine of L. E. 50 or a combination of these punishments, or in the case of young persons under 16 whipping. Imprisonment, including imprisonment in default of payment of fine, should not exceed six months in all. It is desirable that punishments should be standardized as for as possible so that similar offences should be punished by similar sentences.

8. If persons summoned to appear fail to present themselves, they should be fined. If any person refuses to obey an order of the Court, or behaves disrespectfully to the Military Magistrate, he should be fined or committed to prison for contempt of Court.
9. If in the course of investigation of a case it appears to the Military Magistrate that a War Crime (vide Manual of Military Law, page 302) has been committed, he should take a Summary of Evidence, which should be forwarded by the Military Governor with his remarks to Headquarters, O. E. T. A.

   If it appears to the Military Magistrate that the offence, though not a war crime, is of so serious a character that the maximum punishment which a Military Magistrate can give is inadequate, he should adjourn the case, report the facts as ascertained to the Military Governor, and take his instructions as to whether the accused should be tried by Military Governor's Court.
10. A register of cases should be kept in a book, copies of which are obtainable from the Senior Judicial Officer. The number will correspond with the number of the heading of the record of each case. In the column headed "Name" the family or surname should be entered followed by the Christian name, except in the case of Moslems, whose names should run straight on. Three names should be obtained if possible from Moslems; the name of the father is convenient for purposes of indentification. In cases dealing with property the approximate value of the property should be given. When the punishment of Whipping is given the age of the offender should always be stated.
11. A small index book of the names of all accused persons appearing before the Court should be kept. Christian and Jewish names should be indexed under the surname; Moslem names under the first name. The names should be entered on the left-hand side of the page, and opposite each name the number of the case. In the event of subsequent appearances, the number of each fresh case should be added so that the total number of appearances before the Court may be ascertained at once. In the event of a second register of cases becoming necessary the number of the register would be shewn in Roman numerals thus "II/363", meaning No. 2 Register, 353 case.

    Before sentence the index should be searched for previous appearances.
12. A Register of Fines should also be kept shewing Fines inflicted upon each day, and the amount paid, and the amount paid over to the Controller and Receiver General's Department. Where only a few cases are dealt with no special form need be used, but where a large number of cases are heard and frequently inflicted, a special form should be used, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the Senior Judicial Officer.
13. If it be the practice to give time to pay fines, it is advisable to have means of ascertaining quickly the different arrears due; this can be done by using a small book in which each fine in arrear is entered on the day of the Order. Opposite the entry the date of receipt of the fines can be entered and a line then drawn through the whole entry. The entries remaining will then show outstanding arrears and can be made up quickly at the end of each month.

    At the end of each month the total fines, amounts received and arrears due should be summarized and checked with the receipts given by the Controller and Receiver General's Department.

14. The form of Commitment Warrant which can be obtained from tbe Senior Judicial Officer should be used. The date of expiry of the sentence should if possible be inserted in coloured ink or pencil.
15. A copy of the Register of Cases and a statement showing the total amount of fines inflicted, recovered, and in arrear, made up to the last day of the month, should be forwarded by Military Governors to the Senior Judicial Officer within the first week of the succeeding month.

(OT/L/1355

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN THE EVENT OF EPIDEMICS

Measures.

1. Immediate isolation of the cases.
2. Steam disinfection of clothes worn by contacts.
3. Bathing of bodies of contacts where possible.
4. Steam disinfection of everything in the houses of patients and contacts likely to harbour lice.
5. Daily observation of the people living in the house of the case.
6. Under certain circumstances general disinfection of the clothes of the villagers without reference to contact.

Bathing and disinfection of contacts. — Contacts are : —

In all cases	(1)	All people living in the house of the case.
In villages and small towns where there is much communication between the people	(2)	The immediate neighbours.
	(3)	All relations of the case living in the village. List of these is to be made as for Pneumonia Plague.

They should, wherever possible be made to bathe their bodies with soap and warm water. For this purpose a bathing and clothes desinfecting establishment, consisting of a men's and a women's hut, should be erected, preferably but not necessarily near the hospital.

A tamergi and a tamergia should be in charge of the bathing It will frequently be found impracticable in places of any development to bring the women and better class men to the disinfecting station. In that case they must change into Government galibeas or clothes in their houses under the control of an attendant of the Public Health Department, and their clothes will be taken to the disinfecting station in bags. It is essential in every case that every single garment of any sort, even the veil and takia — should be steamed.

This disinfection is to be repeated on the seventh day. On the fifteenth day the contacts are inspected and no further measures are taken against those living in houses in which no further cases have occurred.

If a case occurs among the contacts during the 15 days, the clothes, bedding, etc. of the people living in the house of that new case are again disinfected. The

disinfection is repeated on the seventh day after that, and inspection is made of them on the fifteenth day.

Disinfection of houses. — This is to be conducted solely with a view to destroying lice. The bedding, clothes recently worn, any stuff such as sacking, carpets liable to harbour lice, are to be steam disinfected.

The house should be cleaned out by sweeping.

Furniture need not be touched, walls are not to be sprayed.

No fluid chemical disinfectant is to be used.

Sulphur disinfection will not now be undertaken.

Kohna should be steam disinfected or burned.

A disinfector and one man should be able to disinfect any ordinary village house in half an hour.

Daily observation of contacts living in the house of case for 15 days.

(OT/M/1310)

ROUTINE MEASURES FOR ALL CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

As circumstances have recently arisen concerning faulty disinfecting methods, hich shew that some explanation is necessary of correct procedure, it is considered advisable for all S. M. Os. to issue instructions to all concerned on the following lines.

1. The Sanitary Inspector or M. O. in charge of a district should receive from the Mukhtar a list of all persons living in an infected house. This list should be checked personally by the M. O. as soon possible by a careful inspection of the whole building, and neccessary enquiries made on the spot. This Contact List should be transferred to a Special Note Book; for guidance a specimen page is detailed:—

NAME OF PATIENT: Aly Mohamed AGED: 50 DISEASE: Plague
ADDRESS: Dar Shaheen, Haret el Omar, Jerusalem
DATE: 1. 7. 18.

No.	LIST OF CONTACTS	AGE	DATE :July 1	2	3	4	ET SEQUITUR	OBSERVATIONS
1	Fatma Bint El Suliman	42	O	O	O	O	14 days	Left for certain address in Ramleh 1. 7. 18.
2	Zenab Bint el Suliman	40	O	O	O	O		Left for Daril Moussa Haret el Omar 1. 7. 18.
3	Hindi Mo amed Aly	26	X	X	X	X		Laundry worker in O. M. S. hospital
4	Suliman Mohamed	22	X	X	X	X		Is the divorced husband of Mariam Awad, Dar el Yacoob, Haret el Omar.
5	Hussein Kamel Mahmoud	15	X	X	X	O		Not brought up by Mukhtar on the 4th; visited; found to have plague
6	Aly Mohamed Mohamed Etc.	11	X	X	X	X		Was sick a fortnight ago; went for treatment to unqualified dispenser and after to a fortune teller (Names & addresses)
10	Mohamed Mansour	27	O	X	X	X		Not on Mukhtar's List but living in house. Employed as a farash in No. 19 General Hospital R. A. M. C. British Army. Mukhtar must explain this discrepancy

Note: X indicates PRESENCE
O " ABSENCE

Marks indicating ABSENCE on each DAILY INSPECTION of Contacts by the M. O. during the Incubation Period of the Disease should be recorded; together with Observation in the end column (The Contacts should be brought up daily by the Mukhtar to the Doctor. Immediate communication with necessary authorities should be made with regard to Numbers 1, 3 and 10. Numbers 2 and 4 require visits by the M. O. without delay. Numbers 5 illustrates the importance of checking the List daily. Number 6 indicates possible origin of disease; and possible legal action by A. D. M. S. following a report by S. M. O.

2. The importance of having an accurate list at hand is obvious for the following reasons:-

(1) It serves as a check on the work of the M. O.

(2) It gives information to the Inspecting Officer who enquires into the origin of an outbreak of disease.

(3) It is absolutely essential when the M. O. for some unforeseen reason, sickness or accident. has to hand over to another M. O.

(4) It is very necessary in order to ensure efficient disinfection.
This book should be called for and inspected by the S. M. O. at intervals.

3. As regards DISINFECTION, the following must be borne in mind:-

(1) Infected clothing is frequently transferred to neighbouring houses. The Chief Disinfector and his Staff must be warned of this practice, and every effort made to guard against it; enquiries must be made to find out if clothing has been concealed. If so, to collect and disinfect such clothing, and report to M. O.
You are reminded that Concealment of Infected clothing is a punishable offence under the Sanitary Regulations.

(2) Washermen and women (Moghassileen) of dead bodies often have the clothing of deceased persons given them as a perquisite. This practice must be checked, or if this is impossible, the clothes must be disinfected before handing over to Moghassileen.

(3) Women frequently will not part with their underclothing for disinfection. For all Contacts a personal application must be given of equal parts of paraffin, oil, and alcohol to all hairy parts of the body (paraffin alone is efficient). In the case of women, a reliable woman must be employed, who should wear a protective garment such as a Gallabieh with tight fitting wrist-band. She will see that all clothing is given up, and personal disinfection carried out, women's hair combed out, etc. after application of paraffin.

(4) Gallabiehs should be kept with the disinfecting gang, and served out to Contacts while disinfection is effected.

(5) Men and women should be collected by Mukhtars in the house, the personal disinfection of the men of the house done first; then the women should be collected under the charge of the reliable woman employed by the P. H. D. previously referred to. All clothing should then be collected. No man of the P. H. D. gang should be allowed in the house while the women-Contacts are being attended to.

(6) The Contact list should be given previously to the Rais of the disinfecting gang, who should report all circumstances such as absences, refusal of disinfection etc. to the office. Necessary instructions as regards Re-disinfection etc. will be given by the M. O.

(OT/M/1310.)

MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS WITH ALLIED COUNTRIES

(1) **Districts where there is an Intelligence Officer.-**

(a) Intelligence Officer will submit to the Military Postal Authorithies the names of persons regarding who no money transactions will be allowed without previous reference to the Intelligence Officer concerned. The Military Postal Authorities will treat these lists as SECRET, and will only allow British Officers and other ranks in Army Postal Employ to have access to them.

(b) Copies of lists referred to in (1) (a) will be sent to Deputy Palestine Censor, G. H. Q. Any correspondence intercepted, shewing that persons on these lists are trying to transmit or receive money will be held up pending instructions from the Political Intelligence Officer of the district concerned, to whom motification will be sent.

(c) No restrictions to be placed on any other Money Order transactions.

(2) **Districts where there is no Intelligence Officer.-**

The approval of the Military Governor or Deputy Military Governor will be obtained before any Money Order is transmitted or any payment made to a payee.

MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS WITH NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

No Transaction to be allowed before the approval of G. S. I., G. H. Q. has been obtained.

Reference: OT/Q/1391 dated 10. 7. 18.

BIBLIOTHECA
SANCTI SALVATORIS
IERVSALEM

CONTROL OF A. O. D. SERVICES.

1. In the absence of definite schedules of issue for Ordnance Stores and Services by this Administration the responsibility for scrutiny and approval of all indents devolves on Heads of Departments and Military Governors.

2. A. O. D. Stores and Services will be divided into the following categories:-

(a) MILITARY ISSUES:

Clothing etc. required for Military personnel attached to the various Staffs. Such issues are governed by Army Regulations and Orders and indents will be submitted to A. O. in the usual manner.

(b) DEPARTMENTAL ISSUES:

All indents for Stores and Services for the various departments will be forwarded to H. Q., O. E. T. A. for approval by the Head of Department concerned. Such issues will be governed by Budget estimates and will be issued by A. O. D. on the authority of Heads of Departments-provided Army Stocks permit. For example, Stores and Services for Military Governors Offices come under the general Administrative Budget; Sanitary and Medical Department under Public Health Department's Budget, etc.

(c) SPECIAL ISSUES:

Such as Refugees, Food distribution, etc. and all items not covered by any special budget will be submitted to H. Q., O. E. T. A. for approval.

3. Items will not be requisitioned locally without previous approval, and Returns should be submitted to the Departments concerned for necessary covering authority, of all items already requisitioned whether now in store or in use

Reference Circular Letter No. 55. 19. 8. 18 OT/Q/1473.

RETURN OF ORDNANCE STORES.

The officer in charge of the Depot or Shop to whom stores are returned by O. E. T. A. will furnish the Military Governor's representative with signed pricod certificate Receipt Vouchers in quadruplicate, or where that is not possible, certified signod priced receipts will be sufficient.

These vouchers will be forwarded by Military Governors to the C. A. O., who will forward three copies to the D. O. S. Credit will be allowed at the following rates: —

(1) **Serviceable Stores**: Full Vocabulary rate, less depreciation charges.
(2) **Unserviceable stores**: ½ value or waste valuation.

Reference Circular Letter No. 56. 24. 8. 18 OT/Q/1327.

O. E. T. A. 2nd ECHELON.

All communications with O. E. T. A., 2nd Echelon will be addressed: —
"O. E. T. A., 2nd Echelon (through Headquarters, O. E. T. A.)"
and from 2nd Echelon to "Military Governors (through Headquarters, O. E. T. A.)" otherwise confusion may arise on occasions.

(Reference OT/Q/1306).

PARCELS POST.

The facilities established for the transmission by parcel post of personal and relief parcels to the Occupied Districts of Palestine will be extended from the 6th July 1918 to trade parcels,

Any firm wishing to avail itself of these additional facilities must apply in writing for a formal permit to do so and must state in the application the name, or names of the addressees, with whom it is desired to trade. Each application must be enclosed in an envelope clearly endorsed in the top left corner "Parcel Post" and addressed to O. E. T. A., G. H. Q., 2nd Echelon.

In the case of each application approved, a formal permit showing the name of the firm authorised to despatch and of the addressees authorised to receive trade goods by parcel post will be issued. This permit, which must be produced to the Postal Authorities whenever a trade parcel is posted, will be liable to cancellation at any time without notice or without explanation as to the reason. Trade parcels posted as personal or relief parcels will be confiscated.

No food stuffs can be forwarded by parcel post. A list of other goods prohibited for export can be obtained at any Post Office.

(Reference OT/Q/1391)

PAY, and PROMOTION OF CIVILIAN

SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENTS — CLASSIFICATION FOR.

1. With a view to improving the prospects of the civilian subordinate establishment attached to this Administration and consequently its efficiency, the Chief Administrator has decided to organize it into one regular service.
2. The clerks will be classified into five groups according to their pay as follows : —

Head Clerks	Pay from	LE. 20 to LE. 25
2nd Class Clerks	« «	LE. 17 to LE. 19
3rd Class Clerks	« «	LE. 13 to LE. 15
4th Class Clerks	« «	LE. 9 to LE. 11
5th Class Clerks	« «	LE. 5 to LE. 7

3. The clerks in each class who do not receive the maximum pay of that class will be given an annual increase of LE. 1 monthly until they reach that maximum, provided their reports are good.
4. Promotion from the highest pay of one class to the lowest pay of the class above it will be made by H. Q., O. E. T. A., as vacancies occur. Ordinarily the senior clerk of the lower class will have the prior right to this promotion, but between two or more clerks of equal seniority the selection will be made by the Chief Administrator on a consideration of the recommendations of the officers concerned.
5. The minimum pay of the higher class is received from the date of promotion but all increments within the class date from the 1st March only, and at least six months service in the class is required before the first increment.

6. Recruiting will normally only take place in the lowest class, but it is recognised that at the outset it may be necessary to make first appointments in the higher grades. Inside each class seniority will be based on actual pay and in the case of more than one clerk on the same pay by the respective dates of appointment.
7. On the existing establishments there are many clerks whose present pay does not fall within the limits defined above. These will be treated as belonging to the class above them and will receive the annual increment of pay to the maximum of that class.
8. A separate communication will be made as regards the sanctioned strength of the clerical establishments in each of the offices at Headquarters and in the districts, and it is to be noted that in order to fill the vacancies that occur the necessity may from time to time arise for the transfer of clerks from one office to another. Transfers will, however, be resorted to as little as possible.

(Reference OT/A/1785 dated 6. 9. 18)

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THE DETENTION OF PRISONERS IN CIVIL PRISONS.

1. It is desirable that no person should be kept in the Civil prisons for more than 48 hours without an order or warrant for his detention issued either by a Military Magistrate or by a Civil Court. When any person is arrested he should be brought before a Military Magistrate or Civil Court as soon as possible, and in any case within 48 hours. If, on appearance before the Military Magistrate's or the Civil Court, the charge cannot be disposed of at once and it is necessary that the person should be detained in custody, a commitment warrant pending trial should be obtained as authority for his continued detention from the Military Magistrate or from the Civil Court as the case may be.
2. For the purposes of a commitment warrant pending trial Military Magistrates can use the ordinary commitment warrant from which can easily be adapted for the purposes. The period during which the prisoner is to be detained should be stated, and on expiry of this period, the warrant should be brought up for renewal.

   The Civil Courts use a special form of commitment warrant pending trial. This warrant is only valid for 30 days and should be brought up before the Court for renewal five days before the expiry of that period.
3. If the prisoners are brought in by the Military Authorities not charged with a definite offence but are to be detained as suspect, they should not be taken into a civil prison but sent on to a Prisoners of War compound.
4. When prisoners are sent from one prison to another the commitment warrant should invariably be sent with them.

CIVILIAN LETTER POST.

1. On arrival in a newly occupied district or town the Military Governor will take over the Turkish Post Office premises and reserve them and the contents of the building for the use of D. A P. S., G. H. Q., E. E. F,, with whom he will immediately communicate regarding the following points: —

(**a**) Size of Turkish Post Office Premises, i. e. number of rooms and general description of the premises.

(**b**) In the absence of a Turkish Post Office particulars of alternative accommodation that could be provided.

(**c**) Numbers of Turkish Post Office staff remaining and still available.

(**d**) Whether there is any urgent demand for postal services.

(**e**) Approximate number of inhabitants.

(**f**) Any other information which might be of use to the D. A. P. S.

2. On receipt of this information the D. A. P. S. will send a representative to inaugurate the postal services if considered necessary. Every assistance should be extended to this representative in the matter of obtaining suitable premises, staff, etc.

3. Where it is considered unnecessary to open a Post Office the Military Governor will undertake the postal services. Letters will be collected from and handed in at his office by inhabitants and the despatch of letters to and from the Military Governor's office will be arranged by the D. A. P. S.

4. In the cases referred to in para. 3 a supply of stamps will be sent to the Military Governor on credit, and postage will be charged at the following rates: —

	For places in the Occupied Districts.	For Egypt and other countries.
LETTERS.	5 milliemes for the first 20 grammes 3 milliemes for each additional 20 grammes or part thereof.	1 P. T. for the first 20 grammes. 6 milliemes for each additonal, 20 grammes or part thereof.
POSTCARDS.	3 milliemes.	4 milliemes.
PRINTED MATTER.	2 milliemes for the first 50 grammes. 2 milliemes for each additional 50 grammes or part thereof.	2 milliemes for the first 50 grammes. 2 milliemes for each additional 50 grammes or part thereof.
COMMERCIAL PAPERS.	2 milliemes for the first 50 grammes. 2 milliemes for each additional 50 grammes or part thereof.	1 P. T. for the first 250 grammes. 2 milliemes for each additional 50 grammes or part thereof.
SAMPLES.	2 milliemes for the first 50 grammes. 2 milliemes for each additional 50 grammes or part thereof.	4 milliemes for the first 100 grammes. 2 milliemes for each additional 50 grammes or part thereof.
REGISTRATION	A fee of 1 P. T. in addition to the postage specified above will be charged if registration is required.	

-. The following public notice should be posted up in conspicuous places and also intimated to the inhabitants by means of the Town Crier, viz:-

«British Postal Orders are not negotiable and must not be accepted by inhabitants from British troops».

POLICE AND GENDARMERIE.

1. ESTABLISHMENT. Estalishments are approved as follows:-

(i) POLICE (Authority: Standing Orders issued 29/4/18).

DISTRICT.	Direktor.	1st Class Commissary.	2nd Class Commissary.	Assistant Commissary.	Police.	Cadet.	Clerk Store keeper.	REMARKS.
Jerusalem.	1	2(a)	3	5	54	10	1	(a) Includes one for Judicial work only, at a Salary of L. E. 12 per month Authority: OT/A/1461 of 17. 7. 18.
Jaffa.	—	1	1	—	12	—	—	
Gaza.	—	—	1(b)	—	8(b)	—	—	
Hebron.	—	—	1	—	8	—	—	(b) Approved: OT/A/1461 of 10. 7. 18.
TOTALS.	1	3	6	5	32	10	1	

(ii) GENDARMERIE (Authority: Standing Orders issued 20.

(**Note**: ii includes iii)

DISTRICT.	Commandant	1st Lieutenant	2nd Lieutenant	Clerc Storekeeper	Mounted				Dismounted			
					Sergeant Major	Sergeants	Corporals	Privates	Sergeant Majors	Sergeants	Corporals	Privates
Jerusalem	1	2	3	1	1	3	6	57	1	5	10	99
Jaffa	—	2	2	1	1	2	6	40	1	4	10	82
Gaza	—	2	2	1	1	2	6	39	1	3	8	61
Hebron	—	2	2	1	1	2	6	45	1	3	8	67
Beersheba	1	—	—	1	1	1	3	20	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	2	8	9	5	5	10	27	201	4	15	36	309

(iii) INCREASE AUTHORISED, BY OT/A/1461 dated 25. 8. 18

DISTRICT	1st Lieutenant	2nd Lieutenant	Mounted				Dismounted			
			Sergeant Majors	Sergeants	Corporals	Privates	Sergeant Majors	Sergeants	Corporals	Privates
Jerusalem	1	1	—	1	2	21	—	2	4	43
Jaffa	1	1	—	1	3	20	—	2	5	42
Gaza	1	1	1	1	3	19	1	2	5	41
Hebron	1	1	—	1	3	20	—	2	5	42
TOTALS	4	4	1	4	11	80	1	8	19	168

2. ENLISTMENT.

(A) **Form of enlistment** (Authority OT/A/328 dated 19. 5. 18) See Appendix B.

(**i**) The attached form of enlistment will be signed by all recruits joining the Police, Mounted Gendarmerie or Dismounted Gendarmerie. It will be issued in English and Arabic.

(**ii**) The same form of enlistment will be used in the case of officers.

(**iii**) Recruits will be engaged for the period of one year, but they should be informed that they may if they so desire re-engage at the end of the year.

(B) **Instruction re enlistment.**

(**i**) Endeavours should be made in each district to enlist both Police and Gendarmerie in the approximate ratio of the three main religious elements of the population, which for Palestine as a whole may be taken roughly as Moslems 70 %, Jews 20 %, Christians 10 %, though the proportions vary considerably in the different districts. (Authority OT/A/1461, 1. 8. 18).

(**ii**) Owing to the increased establishments authorised the opportunity will be taken to enlist in the Jerusalem and Jaffa Districts a suitable proportion of Jewish recruits, as indicated in para. (i) (Authority OT/A/1461, 25. 8. 18.)

(**iii**) Police and Gendarmes of the various religions will be treated in precisely the same manner as regards pay, clothing dress, etc.

(**iv**) It is most important not to employ local Gendarmes in their own district, and Military Governors should arrange to recruit their Gendarmes from other districts. It is realised that it may not be possible to carry this out for the moment, but as officials get more local knowledge it should be gradually effected.

(**v**) No men who have previously served in the Turkish Police and Gendarmerie are to be enlisted.

(**vi**) Wherever possible any of these men who have already enlisted should be discharged from the Force as opportunity occurs. (Authority : OT/A/1461, 1. 8. 18)

3. **Pay** — The rates of pay for the different services will be as follows : —

(**i**) **Police.** (Authority : Standing Orders issued 29. 4. 18).

(a) Increase of pay authorised OT/A/1461 dated 1. 8. 18.

Rate per month

	Pay	Special Allowance	Totals
	PT.	PT.	PT.
Director	1500		1500
1st Class Commissary	900	100	1000
2nd Class Commissary	750 (a)	100	850
Assistant Commissary	650 (a)	100	750
Police	550 (a)	50	600
Cadets	400 (a)		400
Clerk storekeeper	600 (a)		600

(ii) **Gendarmerie.** (Authority Standing Orders issued 29. 4. 18 and OT/A/1461 dated 1. 8. 18).

(a) Officers

	Pay PT.	Allowance PT.	Totals PT.
Commandant	1500		1500
1st Lieutenant	1000		1000
2nd Lieutenant	800		800

(b) Mounted Gendarmerie

Sergeant Major	500 (a)	100	600
Sergeant	450 (a)	100	550
Corporal	400 (a)	100	500
Private	350 (a)	100	450

(c) Dismounted Gendarmerie

Sergeant Major	450 (a)	50	500
Sergeant	400 (a)	50	450
Corporal	350 (a)	50	400
Private	300 (a)	50	350
Clerk storekeeper	600 (a)		600

4. RATIONS.

(i) Police and Gendarmerie are not entitled to any rations or ration allowance.

(Authority : Standing Orders issued 29. 4. 18)

(ii) On account of the present high prices and the consequent high rate of living a "Special Allowance" is approved as a temporary measure, at the following rates : —

Police

All Commissaries of Police	PT. E.	100 monthly
Police		50 «

Gendarmerie

O. R. Mounted Gendarmerie	«	«	100 «
O. R. Dismounted Gendarmerie			50 «

Note. — Police Cadets will draw no special allowance.

(Authority : Standing Orders issued 29. 4. 18.

(iii) An additional allowance of L. E. 1 monthly will be paid to any Gendarme up to the number of 8 employed in the Jericho District.

(Authority : OT/A/1476 of 29. 6. 18 and 31. 7. 18)

5. **Animals.**

(i) Officers of Gendarmerie and Other Ranks, Mounted Gendarmerie, will provide themselves with animals at their own expense.

(Authority : Standing Orders issued 29. 4. 18).

(ii) In the event of animals being supplied by Remounts to members of the Mounted Gendarmerie, they will be charged L. E. 25. L. E. 10 will be paid down and the remainder in equal instalments spread over the first year of the man's contract.

(Authority : OT/A/1461 of 29. 6. 18)

(**iii**) Twenty Gendarmes in Beersheba District will be mounted on camels and five on horses. These animals will remain the property of the Administration, and PT. 40 will be deducted monthly from each man's pay. After one year's good service and if the Gendarme renews his contract he may have the option of buying his animal.

All ranks should be warned that this order is liable to modification at a future date, when further experience has been gained.

(Authority : OT/A/1461 of 10. 7. 18 and telegram ATO. 2812. of 24. 7. 18)

6. **Gendarmerie horses. — Regulations.**

(**i**) All horses before being accepted for service will be examined by a Veterinary Officer as to condition and suitability for the work.

(**ii**) The horses will then be valued by a Board appointed by Military Governors. Thereafter depreciation in the value of horses will be reckoned at 10% of the value fixed by the Board for every part or completed year of service after an animal has attained the age of 8 years.

(**iii**) After being passed by the Veterinary Officer every animal will be registered as to age, sex, colour, height, condition, and value. Army Book 92 will be used for this purpose.

(**iv**) O. E. T. A. will be responsible for the veterinary care of Gendarmerie horses, and will arrange for the regular inspection and supply all necessary drugs. Drugs etc. issued will not be charged against the man, but be defrayed from O. E. T. A. funds.

(**v**) Local arrangements will be made in each district for shoeing. Shoes and nails may be drawn from A. O. D. on indent, and will be charged against the man.

(**vi**) O. E. T. A. reserve the right to cast animals. Periodical inspections of animals will be arranged by the Veterinary Department (O. E. T. A.), and any animals found unfit for further service may be cast by the Veterinary Officer.

In the event of the death of an animal registered as suitable, and for which forage or forage allowance is issued, a Court of Enquiry will assemble and will take evidence, and reasonable compensation may be paid on the recommendation of a Military Governor if such death is due to hardship or stress necessarily incurred on duty of the Administration, or for reasons the responsibilities for which are attributable to the Administration.

(Authority : OT/Q/1073/3 & Standing Orders issued 29. 4. 18).

7. **Forage.**

(**i**) Forage or forage allowance will be issued to all officers of Gendarmerie and to Other Ranks Mounted Gendarmerie in possession of animals approved in accordance with the Regulations contained in OT/Q/1073/3 dated 15. 8. 18. Forage allowance, when issued, will be paid in arrears monthly at a rate to be fixed separately for each district each month.

(**ii**) For this purpose Military Governors will apply in writing on the 25th of each month for approval for the rate they recommend for the current month. The basis for these calculations should invariably be forwarded.

(Authority : Standing Orders issued 29. 4. 18).

8. **Numbering.**

(**i**) All ranks below the rank of Assistant Commissary in the Police will be allotted a

serial number commencing from 1.

Each district therefore will number the Police allotted to it from 1. For example:-

Jerusalem district will number its Police from 1-54 and upwards if necessary:

Jaffa district from 1-12;

Hebron and Gaza districts from 1-8.

(ii) This system of numbering will also be adopted in (a) Mounted and (b) Dismounted Gendarmerie for all ranks below Cadet Officer.

(Authority: Standing Orders issued 29. 4. 18).

9. **Disposal of offences.**

(i) Minor offences against discipline committed by officers or O. R. Police and Gendarmerie may be summarily disposed of by the Military Governor, or by a British officer deputed by him, with powers up to and including ten days deprivation of pay.

(ii) Offences against discipline of a serious nature may be tried by a Military Governor's Court on the recommendation of the Military Governor.

(iii) Offences of a civil nature may be tried by the ordinary civil courts.

(Authority: Standing Orders issued 29. 4. 18).

10. **Scale of Clothing.**

The scale of clothing is shown in Appendix A.

11. **Instructions *re* Clothing.**

(See page 3)

12. **Instructions *re* keeping of Registers.**

(1) Station Diary

To be kept by the Police in the Offices of all Military and Deputy Military Governors.

All occurrences such as reports of crimes or accidents, officers' visits for inspection or otherwise, should be recorded in the Diary by the policeman on duty, who will be careful to insert the hour in the proper column. At the end of each day a line will be drawn, thus showing the entries of each day separately. A policeman when taking over "Orderly Duty" should make an entry to that effect in the Diary.

(2) Register of Crimes.

To be kept by the police in the offices of all Military and Deputy Military Governors.

In addition to the preliminary entry in the Station Diary, every crime reported which is made the subject of an enquiry should be entered in this book, and the columns properly filled up. In the column "Nature of Crime" not only the description, such as murder, theft, burglary, should be inserted, but also the number of the article of the Turkish code. The column "Sentence" should be filled up from information obtained from the Courts.

(3) Police & Gendarmerie Order Book.

To be kept in the Police Offices of Military and Deputy Military Governors.

All orders issued by the Military or Deputy Military Governor should be inserted daily under serial number, and appointments, discharges, punishments awarded, rewards granted, leave or absence and duties detailed, should be entered.

(4) Register of persons wanted.

To be kept in the Police Offices of all Military and Deputy Military Governors.

On receipt of Form 5 by the Military Governors and Deputy Military Governors the particulars wanted will be entered in the "Register of persons wanted". On information being received that the person wanted has been arrested or for some other reason is no longer required, a red ink line will be drawn through the entry referring to him.

Before issuing Form 5 all particulars will be entered in this Register.

(5) Hue and Cry Sheet.

To be kept in the Police Offices of all Military and Deputy Military Governors.

(i) On the escape of a prisoner, or, when a person is wanted by the Police for any other reason, the Military Governor or Deputy Military Governor will forward a "Hue and Cry Sheet" to every Military Governor and Deputy Military Governor in O. E. T. retaining a copy which he will file as indicated in para. (ii).

(ii) "Hue and Cry Sheets" will be kept in every office in a special file and will be arranged according to date of receipt.

(iii) On receipt of this form at any office steps will at once be taken: —

(a) To inform the A. P. M.

(b) To inform the Mukhtars of the native villages of the person wanted if it is within the District.

(c) To issue orders to the Police and Gendarmerie Forces to search for the person wanted.

(iv) On the arrest of the person wanted, his sheet will be withdrawn from the file and destroyed. The Military Governor who first receives the information that a person wanted has been arrested or for some other reason is no longer required should inform all Military Governors and Deputy Military Governors.

(v) The names of persons wanted for Military Intelligence or for Political reasons should be treated in the same manner.

(vi) These measures would not prevent the Military Governor or Deputy Military Governor telephoning, wiring or writing to any district or other Government Department if he considered it necessary.

(6) Forage Account Ledger.

To be kept in the Police Office of all Military Governors.

A special folio should be devoted to the receipts and issues from the stores, and another folio to each man to whom forage is issued.

(7) Clothing Ledger.

(See No. 11, Instructions *re* Clothing).

(8) Register of stolen property.

To be kept in the Police Office of Military and Deputy Military Governors.

All valuable property reported to have been stolen should be entered in this register. This will be classified under three separate headings in the ledger, viz., (i) Animals, (ii) Jewellery, and (iii) Miscellaneous articles.

(9) Record of services.

To be kept in the Police Office of Military Governors.

A special page will be allotted to each officer and man in the Police and Gendarmerie Forces. In addition to the columns specified, any punishment, reward, promotion, or record of service of any sort should be inserted.

(10) Record of Standing Orders.

To be kept in the Police Office of all Military and Deputy Military Governors.

Every Standing Order, whether issued locally or by O. E. T. A. Headquarters, concerning any branch of the Police and Gendarmerie Service, should be copied into this book with the number and date of issue.

(Authority: OT/A/328 dated 14. 5. 18).

APPENDIX "A"

CLOTHING & EQUPMENT.

OFFICERS

The following summer scale is authorised:-

ARTICLES	Gendarmerie Dismounted	Gendarmerie Mounted	Police	Remarks
Clothing & Necessaries:				
x Bags, kit (a)	2	2	2	(a) R. & F. pattern
x Boots, ankle, brown prs.	2	2	2	
/ Braces prs.	1	1	1	
x Greatcoats, E. P. pattern (b)	1	1	-	(b) Obtained under special arrangements
x Jackets (Warrant officers pattern) K. D.	1	1	1	
x Kalpak, black	1	1	1	(c) Items marked x will be issued at half price. Items marked / will be issued at full price. Equipment will be issued free
x Leggings, brown leather	1	1	-	
x Pantaloons, drill	1	1	-	
x Puttees (a) prs.	-	-	1	
/ Shirts, flannel	2	2	2	
x Spurs, jack, ordinary (a)	1	1	-	
x Trousers, K. D. prs.	-	-	1	
Equipment: Section 1				
Belts, Sam Browne (waist belt, 2 shoulder straps, ammunition pouch and pistol case)	1	1	1	(d) All Gendarmerie officers provide themselves with horses and saddlery
Bottles, water, with carrier complete	1	1	-	
Haversacks	1	1	-	
Whistle & lanyard	1	1	1	
Section 2.-N. 1. V.				(e) Rank badges will be issued as required
Buckets, water, canvas	1	1	-	
Pegs, picketing	2	2	-	
Ropes, heel, horse	1	1	-	
Ropes, picketing, 4' 9"	1	1	-	
Sheets, ground	1	1	-	
Section 5.				
Brushes, horses	1	1	-	
Bags, nose	1	1	-	
Rubbers, horses	1	1	-	
Section 23.				
Cartridges, S. A. ball, Webley or Automatic	25	25	25	
Weedon section				
Pistols, automatic, or revolvers	1	1	1	

The following additional items will be issued for winter:—

x Jackets, (Warrant Officers pattern) S. D.	1	1	1	
x Pantaloons, cord (a)	1	1	-	
x Trousers, S. D. prs.	-	-	1	
/ Waistcoats, cardigan	1	1	1	
x Greatcoats, E. P. pattern (b)	-	-	1	

CLOTHIG & EQUIPMENT.

OTHER RANKS

The following summer scale is authorised:-

ARTICLES		Gendarmerie		Police	Remarks
		Dismounted	Mounted		
Clothing & Necessaries.					
Bags, Kit,		1	1	1	(a) Gendarmerie: Plain leather buttons. Police: Plain brass buttons.
Boots, ankle, brown	prs.	1	1	1	
Braces,		1	1	1	
Brushes, boot,		1	1	1	
» brass,		1	1	1	
» clothes		1	1	1	
Brasses, button		1	1	1	(b) Obtained under special arrangements
Chevrons (according to rank)					
Drawers, cotton (c)	prs.	2	2	2	
Dressings, field		-	1	-	(c) Will be withdrawn on issue of winter scale
Greatcoats, Egyptian Police pattern (b) (a)		1	1	1	
Holdalls		-	1	-	
Housewife		-	1	-	(d) Mounted men provide own saddlery
Jackets, K. D. (c)		1	1	1	
Knife, clasp, with M. S. T. O.		-	1	-	
Kalpaks, black		1	1	1	(e) Cadets: As for men of Police without arms or equipment
Laces' 30" spares,	prs.	1	1	1	
Lanyard, knife, clasp		-	1	-	
Mugs, enamelled,		1	1	1	
Numerals, brass, collar, (b) (English right, Arabic left)		-	-	1	(f) Turkish rifles or carbines
Pantaloons khaki (c)	prs.	-	1	-	
Patches, arms, square, white letters & numbers (b)	prs.	1	1	1	(g) One word «Police»
Plates, enamelled,		1	1	1	
Puttees, blue coth, (b)	prs.	1	1	1	
Shirts, flannel		2	2	2	
Socks worsted,	prs.	2	2	2	
Spurs, jack (ordinary)	prs.	-	1	-	
Shoulder titles, brass, and clips (b) (g)		-	-	1	
Trousers, K. D. (c)	prs.	1	-	1	
Equipment:					
Section 1					
Belts, leather, brown with buckle, pattern '03		1	1	1	
Bottles, water, with carrier complete		1	1	-	
Bandoliers, 50 rounds ,303" ammunition		1	1	-	
Haversacks		1	1	-	
Slings, rifle, special		1	1	-	
Whistles, Police, with chain and hook		1	1	1	
Section 1. - N. I. V.					
Bayonets		1	1	1	
Frogs for bayonets		1	1	1	
Section 2.					
Buckets, water, canvas		-	1	-	
Pegs, picketing		-	2	-	
Ropes, heel, horse		-	1	-	
Ropes, picketing, 4'9"		-	1	-	

Articles	Gendarmerie		Police	Remarks
	Dismounted	Mounted		
Section 5				
Brushes, horse	-	1	-	
» dandy (for every 6 horses)	-	1	-	
Bags, nose	-	1	-	
Rubbers, horse	-	1	-	
Section 13				
Blankets, G. S.	1	1	1	
Section 23				
Cartridges, S. A. ball special, rounds per man	50	50	-	
Cartridges, S. A. ball, Webly or Automatic	-	-	25	
Weedon Section				
Rifles, special, complete with oil bottle, pull-through, etc. (f)	1	1	-	
Pistols, Automatic, or Revolvers	-	-	1	

The following additional items will be issued for winter:-

Jackets, S. D.		1	1	1	These items will be with drawn again in issue of summer scale.
Trousers, S. D.	prs.	1	-	1	
Waistcoats, cardigan,		1	1	1	
Blankets, G. S. (additional)		1	1	1	

APPENDIX "B"

FORM OF ENLISTMENT { Mounted Gendarmerie / Dismounted Gendarmerie / Police }

Date:

No. allotted

I, of

agree to serve in the x of the Occupied Enemy Territory Anministration for a period of one year commencing on the 19 and ending on the 19 on the terms and at the rates of pay set out in the existing regulations governing the said Force, and I agree to be bound by any disciplinary regulations or orders which may from time to time be issued.

And I further agree that I may be dismissed without notice at any time before the expiry of the period aforesaid and that in the event of my being so dismissed I shall have no claim whatsoever to any indemnity from the said administration.

x Here insert the Force or Forces in which the man contracts to serve.

PRISONS IN OCCUPIED ENEMY TERRITORY

1. **Establishments.**- The following will be the establishments of the various prisons:-

Prison	Directors	Chief Warders	Warder Sergeants	Warders	Wardresses	Clerk	Storekeeper	Clerk Storekeeper	Engineer	Hospital Orderly
Jerusalem	1	1	3	10	2	1	1	-	1	1
Bethlehem	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ram Allah	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jericho	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jaffa	1	1	1	6	2	-	-	1	-	-
Ramleh	-	1	1	6	2	-	-	1	-	-
Gaza	-	1	1	4	1	-	-	1	-	-
Hebron	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	-
Beersheba	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total	2	5	8	40	7	1	1	5	1	1

2. **Salaries.-** Monthly salaries for Prison staffs will be as follows:-

Appointment	Pay £E. m/m
Director	12. 000
Chief Warder	5. 000
Warder Sergeants	4. 500
Warders	4. 000
Wardresses	4. 000
Clerk	7. 000
Storekeeper	4. 000
Clerk-Storekeepers	6. 000
Engineors	7. 000
Hospital Orderly	4. 000

3. **Rations.**

I) Prisons staffs are not intitled to rations or ration allowance.

II) Rations for prisoners will be provided by local contract.

III) The following is the scale of rations for prisoners:-

No. 1 Diet

SUNDAY — TUESDAY — THURSDAY

Breakfast		Dinner		Supper	
Bread	100 derhems	Bread	100 derhems	Bread	50 derhems
Ducca	1 »	Bisra made from:-		Soup consisting of:-	
		Oil	3 »	Oil	3 derhems
		Beans, ground	36 »	Rice	30 »
		Mint	1 »	Vegetables	24 »
		Melukia	4 »	Onions	2 »
		Onions	2 »	Salt	2 »
		Salt	2 »		

MONDAY — WEDNESDAY — FRIDAY — SATURDAY

Breakfast			Dinner			Supper		
Bread	100	derhems	Bread	100	derhems	Bread	50	derhems
Ducca	1	»	Soup consisting of:-			Soup consisting of:-		
			Oil	3	derhems	Oil	3	derhems
			Beans	30	»	Beans	30	»
			Onions	2	»	Onions	2	»
			Vegetables	12		Vegetables	12	»
			Salt	2	»	Salt	2	»

On Fridays and Tuesdays 28 derhems uncooked vegetables to be given.

4. **Clothing**. — The clothing of prison staffs and prisoners will be as laid down in Appendix "A".

5. **Medical inspection of Prisons. —**

(**i**) All prisons in O. E. T. will be visited daily by a Medical Officer employed by or on behalf of the Administration.

(**ii**) The Medical Officer visiting the prison will make daily reports to the P. M. O.

(**iii**) He will be responsible for the daily sink inspection, arrangements for hospitalization, inspection of general sanitary arrangements, including disinfection of all admissions, and report on complaints regarding diets to the P. M. O. who will co-operate on all medical and sanitary details with the Officer i/c Prison.

6. **Transfer of Prisoners.**

(A) To Jerusalem

(**i**) Prisoners, other than Penal Servitude prisoners, who are sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding six months, will be sent to Jerusalem Prison.

(**ii**) A committal order (Appendix B) addressed to the Officer i/c Prison, Jerusalem, will accompany all prisoners so transferred,

(**iii**) Prisoners, transferred in accordance with this order to serve their sentences in Jerusalem Prison, will be sent in their own clothing and not in prison clothing.

(**iv**) All arrangements for transfer of prisoners to Jerusalem Prison will be made direct between the Military Governor concerned and the Military Governor, Jerusalem.

(B) To Egypt

(**i**) Prisoners sentenced by Courts in O E T, to Penal Servitude will be transferred to Egypt to undergo their sentences, and the following procedure will be adopted.

(**ii**) As soon as the sentence of Penal Servitude has been confirmed aud promulgated the Military Governor of the District in which the Court was held will advise the A. P. M., Palestine L. of C. by wire, that a convict is waiting transfer to Egypt, and will arrange to hand over the prisoner to him together with the committal order.

(**iii**) The A. P. M. Palestine L. of C. will supply the escort and will be responsible for the transfer of the convict to the Egyptian Prison Authorities.

(**iv**) The committal order (Appendix C) must be signed by the Military Governor in person, and will be addressed to the Director, Appeal Court Prison, Governorate, Cairo.

(v) No steps to effect the removal of a prisoner senteneed to Penal Servitude will be taken until confirmation of the sentence has been received from Headquarters, and their appeals have been heard in Jerusalem.

(C) From Hebron to Jerusalem.

(i) Unconvicted prisoners will travel on the Civilian Passenger lorry from Hebron to Jerusalem.

(ii) Convicted prisoners will not be transferred to Jerusalem until the number accumulated is such as completely to fill the lorry, when the ordinary civilian traffic will be suspended for one journey.

7. **Corporal punishment**. — Corporal punishment may be awarded only for such offences in Prisons as are punishable by corporal punishment in England. That is to say: — Mutiny, Incitement to mutiny, or gross personal violence to an officer or servant of the Prison, i. e. Prison Staff.

8. **Inspections**. — The Senior Judicial Officer, the President of the Court of Appeal, and the Director of Public Prosecution are allowed to visit any prison under O. E. T. A. at any time.

APPENDIX "A"

CLOTHING & EQUIPMENT

OFFICERS

The following scale is authorised : —

Article		No.	Remarks
/ Boots, ankle, brown	prs.	2	(a) Obtained under special arrangements
x Braces,	prs.	1	
/ Greatcoats, E. P. pattern, (a)		1	(b) Items marked / will be issued at half price.
/ Jackets, Warrant Officers pattern, K. D. (a)		1	Items marked x will be issued at full price.
x Shirts, flannel		2	
/ Trousers, K. D.	prs.	1	Equipment will be issued free
Kalpak, brown (a)		1	(c) Rank badges will be issued as required
Equipment. - Section 1			
Belts, Sam Browne, complete		1	
Whistle & lanyard		1	

The following articles will be issued for winter:-

Jackets, Warrant Officers pattern, S. D. (a)		1	
Trousers, S. D.	prs.	1	
Waistcoat, Cardigan		1	

CLOTHING & EQUIPMENT.

OTHER RANKS

The following scale is authorised:- .

Article		No.	Remarks
Boots, ankle, brown	prs.	2	(a) Obtained under special arrangements
Braces,	prs.	1	
Brushes, boot		1	(b) Will be withdrawn on issue of winter scale
» clothes		1	
Chevrons (according to rank)			
Drawers, cotton,	prs.	2	
Greatcoats, E. P. pattern (a)		1	
Kalpak, brown (a)		1	
Holdall		1	
Housewife		1	
Sweater, brown, E. A. pattern (a)		1	
Laces, 30" spares,	prs.	1	
Plates, enamelled,		1	
Mugs, enamelled,		1	
Socks, worsted,	prs.	2	
Shirts, flannel		2	
Trousers, K. D. (b)		1	

CLOTHING & EQUIPMENT.—OTHER RANKS (continued)

Article	No.	Remarks
Equipment.—Section 1		
Belts, brown leather with buckle (Egyptian Prisons pattern)	1	
Whistle, police, with chain and hook	1	
Section 13		
Blankets, G. S.	1	

The foilowing additional items to be issued for winter:

Trousers, S. D.	prs.	1	These items will be withdrawn again on issue of summer clothing.
Blankets, G. S. additional		1	

CLOTHING & EQUIPMENT — WARDRESSES

The following summer scale is authorized:-

Article		No.	Remarks
Belts, waist, brown leather, with chain for keys		1	**Winter.**-Same scale except that items 2, 3 & 4 shall be woollen instead of cotton
Dress, full length, dark blue		1	
Headdress, black		1	Uniform for wardresses will be obtained under special arrangements
Overall, black		1	
Underclothing, white garments		1	
Sandals, brown leather,	prs.		

CLOTHING — MALE PRISONERS

The following scale is authorised:-

Article	No.	Remarks
Jackets, cotton, blue	2	
Trousers, cotton, blue	2	
Tape cotton, blue	1	
Shirts, cotton, white	2	
Libdahs, woollen	2	
Badge for libdahs	1	
Jackets, woollen	1	
Blanket,	1	
Mat coir,	1	

CLOTHING — FEMALE PRISONERS

The following scale is authcrised:-

Shirts, cotton, white	2	
Gallabiehs, cotton, white	2	
Trousers, cotton, white	2	
Tape, cotton, white	1	
Tarha, muslin	1	
Headkerchief	1	
Badge for gallabieh	1	
Comb, wooden	1	
Blanket	1	
Mat coir	1	
Jacket, cotton woollen	1	

APPENDIX "B"

COMMITTAL ORDER

Officer i/c Prison, Jerusalem.

WHEREAS . . . . . was by a . . . . . Court held at . . . . . convicted of the offence of . . . . . and by sentence signed on the . . . . . day of . . . . . 19 . . ordered to be . . . . . .

NOW THEREFORE I, the undersigned, being . . . . . Military Governor . . . . . hereby require yon to receive the said person into your custody and cause him to be detained and to undergo his sentence according to law, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Signed at . . . . . this . . . . . day of . . . . . 19 . .

APPENDIX "C"

COMMITTAL ORDER

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

WHEREAS . . . . . was by a . . . . . Military Governor's Court held at . . . . . convicted of the offence of . . . . . and by sentence signed on the . . . . . day of . . . . . 19 . . ordered to be . . . . . and such sentence has been confirmed by . . . . . .

NOW THEREFORE I, the unders igned, being . . . . h reby require you to receive the said person into your custody and cause him to be detained and to undergo his sentence according to the law, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Signed at . . . . . this . . . . . day of . . . . . 19 . .

RATIONS.

In order to regularise the drawing of rations for Officers, staff, and civilians directly or indirectly employed by O. E. T. A., the following ruling is circulated for information.

(1) Rations drawn for the Military Staff of O. E. T. A., will be indented for and draw in the usual manner. All such rations will be charged against O. E. T. A. funds

(2) Rations drawn for civilians directly employed by O. E. T. A. will be debited by the Supply Officer against the Military Governor concerned.

(3) In the case of civilians who are connected with, but who are not actually employed by O. E. T. A., rations may be drawn and debited by the Supply Officer against the Military Governor concerned where approval has been given for such issues.

The cases referred to in para. (3) will require very careful consideration, and if there is any doubt as to the advisability of granting approval the case should be referred to this Office for final decasion. In no instance will rations approved as above be drawn direct by or paid for by a civilian; all rations must be dealt with through staff of Military Governors.

The above procedure will come into force as from 5th May 1918 where not already in operation.

(Reference OT/Q/672 Circular Letter No. 33 dated 30. 4. 18)

REMOUNT SERVICES.

Animals required to complete establishments will appear on the fortnightly return o animals. (see returns).

Issues will be made as animals become available.

Demands for animals required for special services will be submitted through the usual channel to Headquarters, O. E. T. A.,

All animals returned to Remount Depots or Veterinary Hospital will be reported to Headquarters, O. E. T. A., with report explaining reasons for such action.

When an animal which has been purchased by O. E. T. A., from the Army is evacuated to a Veterinary Hospital, A. F. O. 1680 in quadruplicate will be prepared by the Military Governor concerned, and forwarded together with the receipt of the O. C., the the Veterinary Hospital to the C. R. O., who will forward them to the Command Paymaster. If the claim is in order, credit will be allowed for at the rate prevailing, which is at present 80 %.

Fresh issues to replace evacuations will be charged for at their full value.

(Reference Circular Letter No. 56 dated 24. 8. 18 OT/Q/1327).

RENTS — Payment of

Owing to the fact that representations are still being made that compensation for rentals and payment by way of "depreciation of machinery" etc., should be made, the undernoted extract from Chapter XIV of "The Laws and Usages of War" (M. M. L.), is circulated for information and guidance:-

"Neither can rent be claimed for the use of property, nor compensation for damage caused by the necessities of war. If time allows, however, a note of the use or dama ge should be kept or given to the inhabitant, so that in the event of funds being provided by either belligerent at the close of hostilities to compensate the inhabitants, there may be evidence to assist the assessors".

The question as to whether allied or friendly inhabitants should have special treatment has been referred to the War Office, and until instructions are received the above quoted law must be adhered to.

(Reference : Circular Letter No. 23. — OT/Q/501)

REQUISITIONING ETC., OF COMMODITIES FOR ARMY PURPOSES

IN OCCUPIED ENEMY TERRITORY

All supplies, animals, transport, stores, stock, material, services, etc. requisitioned, or otherwise appropriated, should now be dealt with in the following manner : —

A. **Enemy Government property**. — No receipt will be given, but a detailed report of the articles appropriated will be sent immediately to the Central Claims Bureau; and the articles will be taken over and accounted for by the various departments concerned.

B. **Private property which may be seized**. — Only articles susceptible of direct military use as war material may be seized. These will not include animals, transport, personally owned by inhabitants, ordinary mercantile stores, etc., which will be requisitioned as directed below. Articles seized will be dealt with as directed in paragraph A.

C. **Private property which may be requisitioned**. — Only articles necessary for the use or maintenance of the army should be taken over. Requisitioning will be conduted under the following rules : —

1) A requisition receipt note should be given to owner showing by whom they were taken and stating that the said receipt is to be presented to the nearest Military Governor or Deputy Military Governor.

2) No money value is to be quoted on the original Requisition Receipt Note, but articles requisitioned must be fully described so as to give all information necessary for the guidance of the officer who will settle the claim. The weight and quality of the goods taken or other necessary information or measurements must in all cases be estimated and inserted on the Note; it is not sufficient merely to state numbers.

3) As a general principle only officers of an Administrative Service detailed for the duty are authorised to requisition, but in the cases of emergency e. g. when tróops are on patrol duty or where no Officer of a Service or duly appointed Requisitioning Officer is available requisitions may be carried out by the Commander, the circumstances being reported without delay to superior authority together with a report of goods so requisitioned.

4) Indiscriminate requisitioning and granting of Requisition Receipt Notes are strictly forbidden.

5) Representatives of Services or departments will be responsible generally for such requisitioning as may be necessary for their own services They will take over all requisitioned articles, etc., brought into the camp or quarters of the Force to which they are attached and Requisitioning Officers will hand over to them duplicates of all Requisition Receipt Notes issued.

6) When it is impossible or undesirable for a Requisitioning Officer to hand in the % articles, etc., a special report should be sent to the representative of the service or department concerned (with the duplicates of the Requisition Receipt Notes) showing how the articles have been disposed of. This applies also to Officers and others on detached duty who have been obliged to requisition for the sustenance of the Force to which they are attached.

7) The representatives of the Services or department, after dealing with the duplicate Requisition Receipt Note in accordance with the instructions issued by the Head of the Service or Department, to which he is responsible, will transmit it to the Central Claims Bureau, G. H. Q. whence, when approved, it will be passed for payment to the Military Governor concerned.

8) Until further orders payment on the spot for goods requisitioned will not be resorted to whether in towns or country districts. When it is necessary to acquire for Army purposes commodities which are on sale in shops or markets the procedure laid down in para. 1 above will be followed, the responsible officer taking care to give on the Requisition Receipt Note an exact specification of the articles taken by him.

Lists giving prices of certain Supplies and Stores are attached. These prices are liable to revision from time to time.

9) In continuation of para. 7 above, the following additional instructions should be noted for guidance. —

a) On presentation of the original requisition note a receipt will be given to the holder by Military Governors, who will at the same time inform him the approximate date he should return for payment.

b) The original requisition note will then be sent be the Military Governor to the Central Claims Bureau for comparison with the duplicate.

c) The priced duplicate requisition note will be returned to the Military Governor

by the Central Claims Bureau marked "Passed for payment".

d) Under no circumstances will a requisition note be redeemed by a Military Governor without the authority of the Central Claims Bureau.

10) Rates of payment for articles not quoted in annexed Price Lists may be obtained on application to this office.

SUPPLIES

1.	Wheat.	L. E. 18. 73 per metric ton	not to be requisitioned.
	Barley.	L. E. 12. 705 -do-	
	Tibben (Wheat).	P. T. 200. -do-	
	Tibben (Barley)	P. T. 160. -do-	
	Maize	L. E. 11. 375 -do-	
	Millet	L. E. 9. 11 -do-	
2.	Berseem Green.	P. T. 100 per English ton.	
	Dhoura Green.	P. T. 100 -do-	
3-	Lentils.	L. E. 14. 30 per metric ton.	
	Potatoes	L. E. 8. per English ton.	
	Onions.	P. T. 331 -do-	
	Fresh Vegetables	P. T. 40 per 100 lbs	
4.	Fruit.	P. T. 25 to P. T. 30 per 100 lbs.	
	Chickens	P. T. 9 per lb.	
	Eggs.	P. T. 38 per 100.	
	Beef	P. T. 4 per lb.	
	Mutton.	P. T. 4 -do-	
	Wood.	P. T. 250 per English ton	

R. E. STORES & MATERIAL

MATERIAL.	PRICE.	
TIMBER. (WHITEWOOD).		
Bogdadlis, 1" x 1/2".	L. E. 7.	per cub. metre.
Fillets, 1" to 2" square.	L. E. 13 1/2	« «
Scantling, 2" x 2" to 4" x 4".	L. E. 15	« «
« above 4" square.	L. E. 16	« «
Boarding, up to 15/16ths" thick.	L. E. 16	« «
« 1" to 2" thick.	L. E. 15	« «
Planking 2" to 4"	L. E. 15	« «
TIMBER. (REDWOOD).		
Scantling 2" x 2" to 4" x 4".	L. E. 16 1/2	« «
Boarding up to 2".	L. E. 18	« «
Planking 2" to 4".	L. E. 18	« «
« over 4".	L. E. 19	« «
Timber, whitewood, Tongued & grooved, boarding 1" to 2".	L. E. 17	« «
Timber, hardwood (Walnut) hoarding 1" to 4".	L. E. 24	« «

These quotations are for First Class Timber, classified "Good".

For "Average" class deduct 20 ½ from "Good" prices. For "Indifferent" class deduct 60 % from "GOOD" prices.

GENERAL STORES.

Barrels, wooden, 120 gals. (Appodix).	PT. 180 each, (Quality "Good")
» » 115 » »).	PT. 110 » (» "Avge")
» » 110 » »).	(PT. 110 to) (» "Avge")
	(PT. 150 each) (» "Avge")
	(according to condition.
» » 110 to 115 gals.,	PT. 50 to PT. 70 (» "Indiff")
» » 100 gals »	PT. 100 (» "Avge")
Bells, electric.	PT. 22 each.
Bell indicators.	PT. 4 »
Bolts barrel brassface 4".	PT. 3 »
Bolts with Nutss 5/8" x 3 1/2", r/hd, with butterfly nut.	PT. 2 »
» with Nuts 1 1/2" x 1/2".	PT. 6 per kilogram.
Bricks coment,	PT. 1 each.
Brushes paint Sash Tool, (according to size)	PT. 8 & 6.
Brushes sweeping, heads, fibre, 14"	PT. 12 each.
Cement, Portland, English.	£E. 14 per ton of K. 1000
Chimneys, lamp, 6 1/2 cm.	PT. 5 each.
Cocks, bib, brass, 1/4".	2/- each.
» » » 3/4" with iron socket.	6/- »
ENGINE SPARES:-	
Ignition, tube for Tangye Engine.	PT. 48 1/2 each.
Files, 1/2 rd, smooth, 7" & 8".	1/6d »
Glass, (26 oz).	PT. 6 1/2 per ft. sqr.
Glasspaper, coarse.	PT. 4 1/2 per doz. shts.
Hasps with staples.	PT. 4 per pair.
Handles, drawer 3", with screws.	PT. 5 each
Handles, door, elbow, heavy brass.	PT. 14 each set.
» » » heavy iron.	PT. 7 » »
Hinges, butt, 2 1/2" iron.	PT. 2 per pair.
» » 3" »	PT. 3 »
» » 4" »	PT. 5 »
» backflap, 2" light type.	PT. 2 »
» » 2" heavy »	PT. 4 »
Hones for sharpening sickles.	PT. 7 each.
Hooks, screw, large.	PT. 5 per doz.
Iron, angle.	£E. 27 per ton of K. 1000
» bar.	£E. 26 » » »
» sheet,	£E. 35 » » »
Lamps, blow, plumbers',	PT. 150 each.
Lime, slaked, (in good condition).	PT. 65 per Kantar (1 kantar 634 lbs.)
Locks, drawer, 3", with screws.	PT. 7 each
» cupboard, steel, 2".	PT. 5 »

» pad, iron, 2 1/2".	PT. 10 »
» » » 3".	PT. 15 »
» » brass 2" to 3".	PT. 14 to PT. 16 each.
» rim, iron 6".	PT. 10 to PT. 14 »
Measures, wooden, folding:-	
2 metre.	PT. 8 each.
1 » (folding & locking).	PT. 8 »
Netting, wire gauze, (fly) iron.	PT. 18 per sq. metre.
Nails, wire.	PT. 7 per kilo.
Oil, olive,.	PT. 10 » »
Paint, dry, green.	PT- 10 » »
» prepared for use, blue.	PT. 7 1/2 to PT. 10 per kilo.
» » » » green emld.	PT. 10 per kilo.
Paint, prepared for use, white, (Taylor's "Prima blanc de neige")	PT. 15 per kilo.
Pipes, earthenware:-	
diam. sockets.	
9 & 10 cm. with.	PT. 5 per metre run.
12 cm. without.	PT. 5 1/2 » »
15 cm. »	PT. 6 1/2 » »
18 cm. with & without.	PT. 8 » »
23 cm. - do -	PT. 9 1/2 » »
Plates stencil, alpbabetical, tin, 2 1/2'.	PT. 25 per set.
» » » » 1 1/2".	PT. 15 » »
» » » » 2"	PT. 20 » »
» » » » 3"	PT. 33 » »
» » » » 4"	PT. 52 » »
Pushes, bell, electric.	PT. 2 each.
» » » pear shaped.	PT. 4 »
Piping, G. W. I. 2" diam.	1/6 per foot run
» » 1 1/2" »	1/- » » »
» » 1 1/4" »	10 d. » » »
Pipe Fittings:- Galvd, iron.	
Backnuts, 2".	10 d. each.
Bends iron 1".	1/2 d. »
Cocks, stop, iron 1".	4/3 d. »
Elbows, iron, 1"	1/3 d. »
Flanges, iron, 1 1/2".	1/9 d. »
Plugs, iron, 1 3/4".	10 d. »
» » 1 1/2".	8 d. »
Tees equal 1/2" iron.	8 d. »
Screws, iron, 2" strong type.	PT. 15. per gross.
» » 1" » »	PT. 10. » »

Stone:-	**Quality.**
Quarried Building Stone, rough.	PT. 36 per cubic metre, "Mizzi Jahoudi".
» » » roughly.	
dressed.	PT. 60 » » » » »
Stove pipes, Bends 18 cm diam.	PT. 15 each.
» » » 15 cm »	PT. 10 »
Sickles.	PT. 9 »
Tapes, measuring, (in compo. case)	
20 metre.	PT. 48. 7 each.
25 »	PT. 58. 5 »
Turnbuttons, for cupboards, with knobs.	PT. 2 »
Tiles, roofing, red, Marseilles.	PT. 3 »

Reference Circular Letter No. 50-dated 11. 8. 18—OT/Q/1380
» » » No. 59- » 8. 9. 18— »

RETURNS. Q.

1. Mechanical Transport, Animal and Tentage returns are rendered monthly to Headquarters, O. E. T. A., commencing January 1st 1919.
2. These returns should reach this office by 0900 on last day of each month and will be compiled up to and including the 25th of each month.
3. Deputy Military Governors will forward these returns through Military Governors.
4. It is not necessary for a covering letter to be sent with the above returns.
5. Returns will be made out as per appendices III, IV, and V.
6. The numbers of all mechanical vehicles will appear in the marks column.
7. Animals on loan or attached for temporary duty will appear on the animal return. A note to this effect being made in the remarks column.
8. All transfers of Mechanical transport when completed will be reported to Hdqrs O. E. T. A. a return being rendered as per Appendix VI.

DUTIES OF SANITARY INSPECTORS (DOCTORS), DISINFECTORS, MUKHTARS, SHEIKHS, HEADS OF COMMUNITIES WITH REFERENCE TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. Shall see that Public Health Offices are kept clean and in good order.
2. Shall supervise the Registration of Births, Deaths, Vaccination, and Infectious Diseases.
3. Shall inspect the district under his control and be fully informed of all matters relating to infectious disease, nuisances or other conditions which are dangerous to health; reporting the same at the earlies opportunity to the P. M. O. of the District.
4. Shall supervise the disinfection of infectious disease in towns; reporting such instances where redisinfenctin is necessary in the case of such infectious diseases as cholera, plague, typhus, relapsing fever, and small pox. To this end he shall have a notebook containing a list of immediate contacts of all known cases of infectious disease in town or village (i. e., persons living in the house of an infectious case and relatives), and in the case of towns shall visit and inspect conctats during the period of incubation of the particular infectious desease.
5. Lists of all contacts of infectious cases shall be prepared by Mukhtars, Sheiks, or Heads of Communities in the first case: and shall be delivered to the Public Health Office with the utmost despatch. Sanitary Inspectors should be careful to check such information at their first visit; and should report to the P. M. O. any serious discrepancy found.
6. In the case of towns, Sanitary Inspectors should inspect corpses of all deaths reported, and give burial permits. In the case of outlying districts, careful enquiries should be made from the Mukhtar or other person reporting the death, especially as to the presence of other sick individuals in the house or neighbourhood; and any cause for suspicion relating to infectious disease, violence or poisoning should be reported to P. M. O., who will direct necessary action.
7. They must see that efficient vaccination is performed on infants over 3 months of age, and that a revaccination of all individuals living in the house in the case of Small Pox; or in the neighbourhood in the case of an epidemic of that disease.
8 They should remember to look into the question of purity of the drinking-water in their districts with regard to possible contamination of a preventable nature, such as nuisances in the neighbourhood of wells; and inspect slaughterhouses, bakehouses, and other sources of food supply, especially markets, from time to time, making a monthly report to the P. M. O. of the conditions observed in their districts.

DISINFECTORS.

1. Shall keep a daily record of his own work.
2. Shall supervise the work of the disinfecting gang.
3. Shall supervise the work of the disinfecting machines.
4. Shall be responsible for all stores and equipment handed over to him; and shall keep careful stock books of same.
5. Shall see that disinfected clothing is duly returned, keeping triplicate form which shall be signed by some responsible person on receipt of articles after disinfection.

MUKHTARS, SHEIKHS, & HEADS OF COMMUNITIES.

1. These shall be summoned and informed of their duties from time to time.
2. They shall clearly understand that they are responsible for carrying out instructions received from Public Health Office, and their attention should be drawn to the law on the subject of Infectious Diseases.
3. They shall report to the Public Health Department immediately all births and deaths, all cases of infectious disease or any suspicious case; in all cases of infectious disease a full list of persons living in the house must be sent to the Public Health Department, together with names and addresses of persons who have recently left the house and relatives. Infected vagrants must be isolated and not deported.
4. They must report all unvaccinated infants over three months of age.
5. They must report any condition which fouls a supply of drinking water immediately.
6. They must instruct the inhabitants to keep their houses and streets clean; and shall report on all nuisances and see that prescribed measures are duly carried out, reporting failure of same.

(OT/M/1356)

STAFF PERSONNEL.

OFFICERS. Officers to fill vacancies on existing establishments are selected by the Chief Administrator and their names are put up to the Assistant Military Secretary for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief.

The staff for each District and Sub-district is laid down by the War Office and without their consent no appointment can be made over and above the establishment.
OTHER RANKS. The establishment of other ranks is also laid down by War Office and is not to be exceeded unless provisional covering authority is first obtained from Headquarters, O. E. T. A.

All demands for British soldier clerks should be forwarded to headquarters, O. E. T. A.

All demands for cooks, officers' servants and grooms should be submitted to Headquarters, O. E. T. A., on Man-Power Form "A" in duplicate.

The number of natives employed should not exceed the number as laid down in the War Establishment except when Officers are attached for duty.
CIVILIANS. No civilian may be appointed to the staff of any Military Governor without the sanction of Headquarters, O. E T. A.

STATIONERY SERVICES.

1. Tho above heading includes. — Stationery, Printing, typewriters, office necessaries, Regulation books, etc.
2. **Stationery.**

   All indents placed on the A. D. A. & S. S., Alexandria, will be forwarded through "Q" Headquarters, O. E. T. A. for approval.
3. Demands from Deputy Military Governor should passed in the first place to the Military Governor concorned.

4. Indents for stationery required for special departments will be forwarded to "Q" Headquarters, O. E. T. A. through the relative branch at Headquarters, O. E. T. A.

5. No stationery will be purchased without the written approval of "Q" Branch, Headquarters, O. E. T. A.

6. All orders for printing will be submitted for approval as in the case of demands for stationery.

7. Demands for typewriters, Office necessaries, Regulations, etc. etc., will also be similarly dealt with.

8. Strict economy will be exercised. It should not be found necessary to telegraph for any supplies, as it is most desirable to avoid such action as much as possible.

If exceptional cases arise, wires will be addressed to this office.

9. Duplicate issue and receipt vouchers will accompany each consignment. One copy will be returned to A. D. A. P. & S. S.: the other will be analysed, to show the departments to be charged, and will be forwarded at once to the Financial Adviser, Headquarters, O. E. T. A.

STOCK KEEPING.

A Stock Book showing the list of articles on charge must be kept at all Hospitals and Dispensaries, also at the Offices of the Scavenging Departments.

The inventory of all stores, including Drugs, bedding, linen, kitchen, ward and office, stable and harness, equipment should be clearly shown in the Stock Book.

Inventory boards should be kept in each room, ward or office, showing a list of the articles on charge in such room, ward or office; similarly for scavenging and disinfecting stores and stables.

The Medical Officer or Dispenser in charge, as the case may be, or the Inspector of scavenging, will be responsible that the entries are correct and complete in Stock Book and on Inventory boards. The stores of different departments such as rations, drugs, kitchen, ward and office, linen, clothing, and bedding, forage and stable will be checked and compared with Stock Book once a month at irregular intervals by the responsible officials.

The source of supply (i. e. Army Source or particular Civil source) should be indicated.

With regard to supplies from Army sources, Issue Vouchers together with prices should be copied into the stock book.

The Principal Medical Officers of Jerusalem and Jaffa are responsible for all Public Health establishments in their Zone or District, as are the Senior Medical Officers at Hebron, Bir Saba, and Mejdel districts.

(OT/M/1211.)

DRAWING OF STORES FROM BRITISH ARMY MEDICAL DEPOTS.

The following procedure will be followed when any district requires Medical Stores.

The S. M. O. or M. O. of the District will make out his demand on Army Form I. 1209 in triplicate, and certify on the bottom left-hand corner that his demand is absolutely necessary. In the cases of Districts where the Medical Officer is not a British Officer, a member of the Military Governor's staff must sign the Indent.

The Indent will then be forwarded to the A. D. M. S., O. E. T. A. for approval of issue, and when approved will be returned to the Military Governor concerned, who will then obtain issue from Medical Stores.

When the supplies have been drawn, issue Vouchers will be carefully checked, entered up into the stock Book, signed by tho M. O., or Officer of the Military Governor's Staff, as correct, and three copies forwarded to the Issuing Officer and the fourth to the Receiver and Accountant General, O. E. T A.

Indents must be submitted quarterly, and only drugs, etc., sufficient for that period asked for; if any drug is required before the quarterly indent is due, a special intermediate indent may by submitted. (OT/M/1406.)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES

The following telegraphic addresses have been allotted .

"OETA"	Headquarters O. E. T. A.
"OTSEC"	O. E. T. A., 2nd Echelon.
"MILGOV"	(followed by place name) for all Military Governors and Deputy Military Governors.

(OT/Q/5)

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE GRANTING OF TRADING FACILITES BETWEEN EGYPT AND PALESTINE

1. Applications for permission to trade will be submitted by post to O. E. T. A., G. H. Q., 2nd Echelon, Savoy Hotel, Cairo.

   The following particulars are required:-

   (a) Full name and address of applicant;
   (b) Banker's reference;
   (c) A business reference;
   (d) Name of proposed agent or consignee in Palestine;
   (e) Particulars required in paragraph 4.

2. **Agents.**— Merchants in Egypt must appoint their own agents in Palestine to act as consignees to deal with the reception and collection of merchandise.

3. **Declaration.**—A form of declaration (obtainable from O. E. T. A. Cairo) will be signed and forwarded by merchants on making application as in paragraph 1.

4. **Merchandise.**— Merchants when applying will state the nature of their present business, and will be required to confine themselves in trading with Palestine to a similar class of goods.

5. **Transport.**—

   (a) Trucks will be loaded in Port Said, Alexandria or Cairo and go forward daily by E. S. R. and Palestine Military Railway to Jerusalem and Jaffa.
   (b) Trucks will be loaded in Port Said, Alexandria or Cairo and go forward weekly by E. S. R. and Palestine Military Railway to Gaza and Beersheba.

(c) Merchandise must be cleared without delay from the Customs warehouse by the consignees. If there be any accumulation no further goods will be allowed forward, and permits to trade will be withdrawn from the merchant concerned.

(d) No return traffic will be accepted.

6. **Payment of freight charges.**— Through rates will be quoted by E. S. R. on application. All charges must be prepaid.

7. **Responsibility for loss, damage, or dalay.**— All traffic indicated above is at owner's risk, and neither the E. S. R. nor the Military Authorities will accept responsibility of any kind.

8. **Permits.**—

(a) Permits will be issued for certain quantities estimated by the merchant to be within the capacity of a ten-ton truck. Any surplus which cannot be loaded in one tenton truck will not be despatched, and another permit will be required for this surplus and for such additional merchandise as will fill another ten-ton truck.

(b) Merchants must submit in quadruplicate invoices showing (1) Country of origin; (2) quantities in tons; (3) exact value of all goods it is desired to export together with (4) the name and address of of the consignee, who must be a bona fide merchant, to O. E. T. A., G. H. Q., 2nd Echelon Savoy Hotel, Cairo. Three copies of invoices will be retained by O. E. T. A , Cairo, and the fourth copy retained by the despatching authority.

(c) Merchants on receipt of permit must apply for truck accommodation in Cairo to the Goods Manager, E. S. R., Cairo Station; in Alexandria to the General Traffic Superintendent, Station, and in Port Said to the Traffic Superintendent, Port Said.

(d) O. E. T. A. and Egyptian Customs export permits, together with invoices, must be produced by merchants when applying to the E. S. R. for truck accommodation.

9. **Consignee.**— Full name and address of consignee must be plainly marked on each package.

10. **Customs.**— On arrival at destination goods will be passed by Customs Officials. Any Import Duty chargeable must be paid before the goods are removed.

11. **Telegraphs.**— The use of Military Telegraph by private traders cannot be sanctioned.

12. **Withdrawal or suspension.**— These regulations are subject to alteration or suspension without notice. Failure to comply with above regulations will involve the withdrawal from the merchant concerned of the permit to trade.

(OT/Q/1373)

CIVILIANS TRAVELLING ON MILITARY RAILWAYS
ENTRY OF CIVILIANS INTO O. E. T.

The policy to be followed in future in dealing with applications from persons desirous of entering or returning to O. E. T. will be as follows -

1. Applicants can be classified under the following categories, viz:-

(a) Persons, generally Europeans, who have not been in the country before, such as wives of Officers or other officials of the Administration, or of Charitable Societies, who wish to come because their connections are there and they wish to be with them.

(**b**) Persons, some of whom have been in O. E. T. before, such as Missionaries, or Social Workers, who wish to came to O. E. T. for the purpose of Social Work.

(**c**) Inhabitans of the country who left for various reasons just before or during the war, and who now wish to return in order to resume their normal occupations.

2. The applications will then be dealt with as follows:-

(**a**) Category (a) will be rigorously excluded unless it is proved they are coming to take up some definite work in a capacity useful to the Army or to the Administration.

(**b**) Category (b) will be allowed to return if it can be shewn they will be usefully employed either for the Army or the Administration.

(**c**) Category (c) should be encouraged to return provided that : —

1. There is no Intelligence or O. E. T. A. objection ;
2. They are coming with a definite and practical object in view ;
3. They will be self-supporting, and not dependent on Relief in any way.

3. Applications by business houses to appoint European or other agents will continue to be dealt with on individual merit, but the general police indicated above will be adhered to in principle.

4. The sanction of the Chief of the General Staff must be obtained before any civilian is allowed to travel on the Military Railways.

5. A regular service for civilians between Kantara and Ludd and intermediate stations has been arranged as under : —

From Kantara to Ludd : Every Monday and Thursday on train No. 41 leaving Kantara at 1815, arriving Ludd at 0936 on the following day.

From Ludd to Kantara : Every Tuesday and Friday on train No. 38 leaving Ludd at 1536, arriving Kantara at 0720 on the following day.

The accommodation provided will be a composite brake, consisting of five compartments. One of the coupartments will be reserved for ladies.

6. A passenger coach between Jerusalem and Ludd, on the Turkish railway, will be run to connect with the above, as follows -

From Jerusalem to Ludd: Every Friday.

From Ludd to Jerusalem: Every Tuesday.

This coach will not run on any regular timings. Applications should be made to the R. T. O. (Turkish Railway) at Ludd, and the R. T. O. Jerusalem respectively for the exact times of departure.

7. The Inspector., Palestine L. of. C. will allot accommodation to civilians both in the composite brake on the standard gauge railway and in the passenger coach on the Turkish Railway.

8. After the sanction of the C. G. S., referred to in para. 4, has been obtained, applications for accommodation should be made by Branches, Departments, Formations, etc. concerned direct to the Inspector, P. L. of C. without reference to this office. These applications should give the names of the civilians for whom accommodation is required, and the trains on which it is desired that they should travel.

If accommodation cannot be provided on the trains requested, the Inspector, P. L. of C. will notify the Branch etc. concerned and reserve accommodation on the next train on which civilians are carried.

9. In all cases civilians must be provided with Movement Orders. One Movement Order may be made out to include all the members of a party.

10. Applications forwarded to this office for approval of C. G. S. vide para 4 above should state:-

(a) Applicants reasons for wishing to travel to Egypt:

(b) Whether applicant will remain in Egypt or wishes to return to O. E. T.

11. It is most important that before forwarding any applications for approval by C. G. S. the Military Governor concerned should obtain the approval of D. G. P. S., Egypt. Several instances have occurred of civilians being stopped at Kantara and not allowed to enter Egypt as the approval of the D. G. P. S. had not in the first place been obtained.

12. On receipt of C. G. S's approval, application for accomodation will be made direct to Hdqrs., P. L. of C., in conformity with para 8 above.

13. All applications by civilians who are desirous of proceeding from Egypt to Palestine by the Palestine Military Railways will be forwarded by O. E. T. A, 2nd Echelon to reach this office on Monday in each week. In forwarding these applications the following particulars will be furnished: —

(1) Applicant's reason for travelling;

(2) That G. S. I. 2nd Echelon and E. M. S. I. B. have no objections;

(3) Suggested date of travelling, which should not be befor the following Monday;

(4) O. E. T. A. 2nd Echelon's recommendations.

Exceptions to this rule may be made in dealing with Egyptian Government Officials, civilian employees of O. E. T. A. and other persons whose cases are considered by O. E. T. A. 2nd Echelon to be sufficiently urgent to warrant the use of the Military Telegraph.

14. No persons shall be permitted to depart for Egypt until

(a) The D. G. P. S. has authorised their entry into Egypt;

(b) The C. G. S. (through Hdqrs. O. E. T. A.) has authorised their travelling by the Palestine Military Railway.

15. Each person will before departure be furnished by the Military Governor or Deputy Military Governor concerned with "Laissez Passer", on which will be stated the following particulars: —

Name (in full)	Height
Nationality	Build
Address in O. E. T.	Colour of hair
No. of authority from D. G. P. S.	Colour of eyes
Address whilst in Egypt	Complexion
Date of return (if any)	

The "Laissez Passer" must in addition where practicable bear upon it a photograph of the rightful owner. To prevent the substitution of photographs the stamp of the Military Governor or Deputy Military Governor will be placed upon the pass in such a way as will partially obliterate the photograph other than the face.

16. A telegraphic notification will be sent by Hdqrs. P. L. of C. to the Intelligence officer at Kantara at least 24 hours before a person or party is due to arrive at Kantara, giving the name or names, classified into men, women and children of the party, and

the number of the train by which the person or party is proceeding.

17. The Intelligence Officer, Kantara, will arrange with the A. P. M. Kantara to have all parties met on arrival and escorded to the Intelligence Office, where their papers will be examined and the "Laissez Passez" visa-ed and stamped with the office stamp.

18. From the Intelligence Office all civilians (other than Europeans) will be escorted to the Quarantine Station, where they will require to remain for five days under observation.

19. On discharge from Quarantine the Intelligence Officer will notify the Permit Officer that passes may be issued to the persons concerned.

20. In the case of families proceeding to Egypt, each member of a family will, if over 12 years of age, be provided with a seperarate "Laissez Passer" by the Military Governor concerned.

21. With regard to persons returning from Egypt to Palestine the Ministry of the Interior will instruct their Permit-issuing Officials that upon presentation of a "Laissez Passer" which has been visaed as above and is otherwise in order, a permit to travel to Kantara may be issued. Upon a similar procedure at the Permit Office Kantara, the Permit will be exchanged for a Movement Order to the original place of departure.

22. The following points are published for the guidance of all concerned.-

(a) All persons must take with them at least two day's rations.
(b) All persons must have sufficient money for onwards journey from Kantara.
(c) A separate photograph must be on each "Laissez Passer".
(d) "Laissez Passer" must be numbered.
(e) Passes must not be made out for return at an indefinite period.
(f) All O. E. T. A. employees must be in possession of a "Laissez Passer"
(g) Duplicate "Laisser Passers" must not be issued.
(h) In no case will baggage exceed 60 kilos in weight, and in the case of merchants or others who intend to return baggage must not exceed 30 Kilos in weight.
(i) All persons (other than Europeans) must be warned of Quarantine Regulations.
(j) Nationality must be clearly stated on "Laissez Passer"; state "Jew" is not sufficient.
(k) Persons must not be allowed to carry gold or Turkish notes.
(l) If a person fails to travel by the train for which he or she has been warned, permit will be withdrawn, and further travelling facilities cancelled.

All applications of civilians desirous of proceeding to Egypt by the Palestine Military Railway will be forwarded to reach this office on Monday in each week; the applications should state the names of persons desirous of travelling the following week, together with reasons for travelling and the reference number of the D. G. P. S. letter (or wire) of approval.

23. The total accommodation available for O. E. T. A. requirements is seats for 40 passengers weekly, that is to say, 20 on each Monday and 20 on each Friday. This accommodation will be provisionally allotted as follows : —

Passengers from	Jerusalem	25
«	« Jaffa	5
«	« Mejdel	5
«	« Beersheba	5

It is not intended that districts should be rigidly confined to this number of seats; applications should therefore be forwarded for as many seats as are required. The above allotment is merely the minimum accommodation upon which Military Governors may rely. Where any district in any one week does not take up its allotment, the accommodation thus released will be allocated to another district as required.

24. Civilian employees of O. E. T. A., including Court Officials and witnesses, and officials of the Zionist Commission of Syria and Palestine Relief Fund may travel within the limits of O. E. T. when in possession of a Movement Order signed by Hdqrs., O. E. T. A. or by Military Governors or Deputy Military Governors stating that they are travelling on duty.

References: Circular Letter No. 17 dated 29. 3. 18. — OT/Q/720
« « No. 31 « 23. 4. 18. «
« « No. 44 « 14. 6. 18. «
« « No. 46 « 7. 7. 18. «
« « No. 47 « 15. 7. 18. — OT/Q/1448
« « No. 53 « 10. 8. 18. — OT/Q/1400

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT

Establishments will be completed as supplies become available.

Requirements to complete establishments will be shewn on the fortnightly return of Mechanical Transport (see Returns).

All transfers when completed will be reported to Hdqrs., O. E. T. A., a return being rendered as per Appendix VI.

Demands for spares etc. will be made in accordance with instructions "Control of A. O. D. Services).

All stores for which credit is asked will be returned to the Advanced Base M. T. Sub-Depot, Palestine. A. F. C. 1680 in quadruplicate will be prepared by the Military Governor concerned; one copy will be retained by the O. C., Advanced Base M. T. Sub-Depot, the remaining copies will be forwarded to the Receiver & Accountant General, who will forward them to the Command Paymaster.

Credit will be allowed at the following rates: —

(1) **Serviceable stores:** Full vocabulary rate, less depreciation charges.

(2) **Unserviceable stores:** No allowance will be made.

(3) **Tyres** (covers and tubes):

Repairable: Will be repaired and returned on repayment.

Not repairable: No allowance will be made.

Reference: Circular Letter No. 56 dated 24. 8. 18. — OT/Q/1327.

CHARGES TO CIVILIANS FOR ACCOMODATION ON THE PALESTINE MILITARY RAILWAYS

1. Commencing on October 18th 1918, civilians will be charged for accommodation on the Palestine Military Railways.
2. The three classes of accommodation provided will be charged for at rates as under:-

First Class (sleeping coaches)	At E. S. R.	First class rates.
Second Class	»	Second »
Troop or open trucks	3/4	Third

3. A shedule showing the stations at which tickets will be issued and the fares for journeys between these stations is attached. Additions to the list of stations will be made from time to time as necessary.

4. Children under four years of age will be carried free of charge. Children between 4 and 10 years of age will be carried at half the fares charged to adults.
5. In all cases where the same class of accommodation is not available for the whole journey (i. e. a passenger who books first class from Kantara to Beersheba would probably have to change into a Troop or open truck at Rafa) the fare is calculated at the one rate for the whole journey (i. e., first class from Kantara to Beersheba).
6. Fares from Beersheba, to all stations, are calculated via Rafa.
7. There will be no through booking from stations on the Egyptian State Railways to stations on the Palestine Military Railways and vice versa.
10. All moneys current in Palestine vide G. R. O. 3445 dated 18th January 1918 as amens ded by G. R. O. 4159 dated 29th June 1918 with any further additions or amendmentt that may be published in G. R. O's from time to time, will be accepted in paymen. for tickets. The rates of exchange will be as laid down in the above quoted G. R. O's- subject to the amendment as indicated.
8. Tickets will be issued by R. T. O's on receipt of cash from passengers, on production by the latter of their permit and authority to travel. The passengers will hand over the tickets to the R. T. O. at the destination station.
9. Owing to the shortage of small change, passengers, when purchasing tickets, should have ready the exact amount of the fare.
11. 50 lbs weight per passenger of personal baggage may be taken in the carriage with the passenger. Baggage in excess of this weight will be carried in the baggage van attached to the train and will be charged for at the following fixed rates per package, irrespective of size;-

    PT. 10 per package from Kantara East (or any station between Kantara East and Rafa) to Rafa inclusive, and vice versa.

    PT, 15 per package from Kantara East (or any station between Kantara East and Rafa) to Stations beyond Rafa, and vice versa.
12. Officials of the British Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Churh Army, and all organizations whose work is purely on behalf of the Army and Navy, will be allowed to travel free, and tickets will not be issued to them on the Palestine Military Railways, provided that they are either in uniform, or else are in possession of a certificate signed by the local head of their organization, to the effect that they are members of that organization, and are travelling on its business.
13. Officials of the American Red Cross Commission, the American Zionist Medical Unit, the Syria and Palestine Relief Fund, and other organizations, whose work is on behalf of the civilian population of Occupied Enemy Territory will be allowed to travel half rates provided they comply with the regulations in the above para, regarding either wearing uniform or else being in possesion of the necessary certificate.
14. It may be considered desirable to allow certain civilians who are not members of any organization referred to in para. 12 above, to travel free of charge. In all such cases application will be made to this office, and authority for such civilians to travel without payment will be given by given by D. Q. M. G., G. H. Q., through this Headquarters.
15. Passengers are allowed to travel only on the express condition that the Military Authorities are not liabln for injuries or loss substained by passengers while travelling.
16. The above instructions do not in any way affect the rules laid down in Circular

Letter No. 17 dated 29th March 1918, nor the reservation to D.Q.M.G., G.G.H.Q. of the granting of authority to civilians to travel in passenger trains Nos. 65 and 66 and the passenger coach running between Jerusalem and Ludd.

17. Authority: D. Q. M. G., G. H. Q.,—Q.K. 4757/1 dated 13. 10. 18.

CHARGES TO CIVILIANS FOR ACCOMMODATION ON THE PALESTINE MILITARY RAILWAYS

The following instructions are issued in continuation of Circular Letter No. 62:-

1. Civilian employees travelling from Egypt to Palestine on first engagement come within the provisions of para. 14 of Circular Letter No. 62.
2. O. E. T. A. employees travelling within O. E. T. also fall within the provisions of that paragraph. No charge will be made therefore in either case, nor will be tickets be issued.
3. In all cases these employees will be furnished with a movement order signed by Headquarters O. E. T. A., or by Military Governors or Deputy Military Governors stating that they are travelling on duty, and quoting as authority OK. 4757/1 dated 21. 10. 18.

PALESTINE MILITARY RAILWAYS
CIVILIAN FARES

FIRST CLASS (Sleeping Coach)

STATIONS	Kantara East PT.	El Arish PT.	Rafa PT.	Beer-Sheba PT.	Khan Yunis PT.	Gaza PT.	Bir Salem PT.	Ludd PT.	Wadi Sarar Junc^{n}. PT.	Jerusalem PT.
Kantara	—	139½	171½	206	178	192	223½	226	236	260
El Arish	139½	—	46	100	58	78	127½	133½	146	179½
Rafa	171½	46	—	59½	13½	35½	90	96	110	148
Beersheba	206	100	59½	—	70	91½	138	143½	155½	187½
Khan Yunis	178	58	13½	70	—	23½	79½	85½	101½	140
Gaza	192	78	35½	91½	23½	—	58	64	82	122
Bir Salem	223½	127½	90	138	79½	58	—	7½	26	73½
Ludd	226	133½	96	143½	85½	64	7½	—	18	66
Wadi Sarar Junction	236	146	110	155½	101½	82	26	18	—	50
Jerusalem	260	179½	148	187	140	122	73½	66	50	—

SECOND CLASS

Kantara E.	—	70	86	193½	89½	96	111½	113½	118	130
El Arish	70	—	23½	50	29½	39½	64	66	73½	90
Rafa	86	23½	—	30	7½	18	45½	48	55½	74
Beersheba	103½	50	30	—	35½	45½	69½	71½	78	93½
Khan Yunis	89½	29½	7½	35½	—	12	39½	43½	50	70
Gaza	96	39½	18	45½	12	—	29½	32	41½	61½
Bir Salem	111½	64	45½	69½	39½	29½	—	4	13½	36
Ludd	113½	66	48	71½	43½	32	4	—	9½	33½
Wadi Sarar Junction	118	73½	55½	78	50	41½	13½	9½	—	25½
Jerusalem	130	90	74	93½	70	61½	36	33½	25½	—

PALESTINE MILITARY RAILWAYS

CIVILIANS FARES

TROOP OR OPEN TRUCK

STATIONS	Kantara East PT.	El Arish PT.	Rafa PT.	Beer-Sheba PT.	Khan Yunis PT.	Gaza PT.	Bir Salem PT.	Ludd PT.	Wadi Surar Junction PT.	Jerusalem PT.
Kantara E.	—	26½	32½	38½	34	36	42	43	44½	49
El Arish	26½	—	9	19	11½	15	24	25	28	34
Rafa	32½	9	—	11½	2½	7	16½	18	21	28
Beersheba	38½	19	11½	—	13½	17	26½	27	29½	35½
Khan Yunis	34	11½	2½	13½	—	4½	15	16	19	26½
Gaza	36	15	7	17½	4	—	11½	12	15	23½
Bir Salem	42	24	16½	26½	15	11½	—	1½	5½	13½
Ludd	43	25	18	27	16	12	1½	—	4	13
Wadi Surar Junction	44½	28	21	29½	19	15	5½	4	—	10
Jerusalem	49	34	28	35½	26½	23½	13½	13	10	—

RULES OF COURT.

ADVOCATES.

1. The Rules herein contained and, save when they are inconsistent with these Rules, the provisions of the Law of 14th January 1876 shall apply to Advocates practising before any Civil or Moslem Religious Court in Occupied Enemy Territory, (South).

DEFINITION.

2. The profession of Advocate consists in conducting for remuneration any legal proceeding before a Court of Law on behalf of any other person, or in writing or preparing for remuneration any document intended to be presented to any Court.

ADMISSION TO ROLL OF ADVOCATES.

3. No person shall carry on the profession of Advocate before the Civil or Moslem Religious Courts unless he is the holder of a valid licence granted by the Senior Judicial Officer.
The clerk of any Advocate shall be entitled, on behalf of the Advocate employing him, to copy any document or to attend at the offices of any Court for the purpose of causing any document to be filed or to be issued by any officer of the Court.
Every Advocate employing a clerk in this manner shall furnish the name of the clerk to the Chief Clerk of the Court whereat the clerk is so employed.
Nothing in this Rule contained shall prevent a person from acting in Court as a friend without remuneration on behalf of any other person provided that he does not make a practice of so acting.
4. The grant of a license shall be at the absolute discretion of the Senior Judicial Officer.
5. Applicants for license must state:-
(a) Full name, age and address of applicant.
(b) Particulars setting out the legal degrees held by the applicant, or, if he has no degree, how he obtained his legal training.
(c) The names and addresses of three well known persons as references.
6. Applicants shall be required to undergo an examination as to their knowledge of law and to their fitness to carry on the profession of Advocate. This examination may be dispensed with if the Senior Judicial Officer is satisfied as to the knowledge of the Law in force in the Occupied Enemy Territory of any applicant who is the possessor of a legal diploma.
7. The examination shall be conducted in accordance with such rules as the Senior Judicial Officer may from time to time prescribe as to time, place and manner, and also as to fees to be paid by the candidates.
8. Licenses shall be of two classes:-
(a) To practise before any Civil Court in Occupied Enemy Territory.
(b) To practise before any Moslem Religious Court in Occupied Enemy Territory.
9. All licenses granted shall expire on the 31st December of each year, provided that licences granted before 31st December 1918 shall not expire until 31st December 1919. Application for renewal must reach the Senior Judicial Officer on or before the 1st December of each year. The renewal of a licence shall be in the absolute discretion of the Senior Judicial Officer, and the applicant for renewal may, notwithstanding

that he has complied with the conditions for admission laid down by these Rules, be required to comply with any new conditions prescribed by Rules made hereafter.

10. A Roll containing the names of all Advocates licensed to practise before any Court shall be kept by the Chief Clerk of the Court of Appeal and a copy of the Roll shall be kept in each Court.

11. An applicant who has failed to obtain a licence shall not renew his application until a period of at least one year has elapsed since the date of his rejection, unless the Senior Judicial Officer other wise directs.

CONDUCT OF ADVOCATES AND COUNCIL OF DISCIPLINE.

12. An Advocate must conduct himself in an upright, loyal and disinterested manner. He must act in the best interests of his client and assist the Court to administer justice. He must sho the utmost respect to any Court before which he may appear and submit promptly to its decisions. He shall practise no business or profession inconsistent with the profession of Advocate.

13. Any Advocate who is guilty of disgraceful, fraudulent or unprofessional conduct or who shows himself to be incompetent, shall, upon a report by any President of a Court, Judge, Magistrate, or the Director of Public Prosecutions, appear before a Council of Discipline, which may, after due enquiry and after hearing the Advocate, warn, reprimand or suspend him for a period not exceeding three months. If the Council of Discipline considers that more severe measures are necessary, it shall make a report to the Senior Judicial Officer recommending suspension for a longer period than three months, or that the name of the Advocate be struck off the Roll.

The Senior Judicial Officer may upon the report suspend the Advocate for such period as he thinks fit or order that his name be struck off the Roll.

A copy of the decision of the Council of Discipline or of the Senior Judicial Officer shall be forwarded to the Chief Clerk of the Court of Appeal who shall record it upon the Roll of Advocates.

14. The Council of Discipline shall be constituted by a President and two members. The President shall be the President of the Court of Appeal or any British Judicial Officer nominated by him to act in his place.

One member shall be either a British Judicial Officer, a Civil or Moslem Religious Judge or a Magistrate, and the other an Advocate. The members shall be nominated by the President of the Court of Appeal.

PROCURATION FEES.

15. A fee of P.T. 20 shall be levied from Advocates on presentation to any Civil or Moslem Religious Court of the procuration in virtue of which the Advocate is appearing. These fees shall be levied in each action or proceeding separately, whether the Advocate has a general or special procuration.

ADVOCATE'S FEES.

16. No Advocate may conduct contentious business upon the terms that his remuneration is conditional upon the success of his client's action, and in no case may he receive as remuneration the whole or any part of the subject matter of the action.

17. An Advocate may make an agreement with his client respecting the amount and manner of payment of fees and other charges or disbursements. Such an agreement shall be made in writing before any proceedings are taken in Court and shall only be enforced upon the order of the Court before which the action or proceeding took place. If the agreement appears to the Court to be of a fair and reasonable nature, it shall be enforced by the Court. If the Court is of opinion that the agreement is not fair or reasonable the Court may reduce the amount payable thereunder to any sum which it thinks is justified in the circumstances.

18. Where there is no agreement between the Advocate and the client, the fees to be charged shall not exceed the following scale:-

(a) *Civil Courts of First Instance and of Appeal and Moslem Religious Courts.*

COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE.

		P.T.
(1)	Advice given after consultation, in writing	30—50
	» » » » orally	10—20
(2)	Drawing up statements of claim or defence	30—50
	» » additional statements.	20
(3)	Drawing up pleadings, applications, protests, distresses, compromises, procurations, and other documents of a like nature.	20
(4)	Drawing up grounds of opposition.	20—30
(5)	Each pleading in Court	30—50
(6)	Appearing in Court on interlocutory proceedings and in actions decided in default.	20
(7)	Attending at Clerk's Office for any purpose connected with an action or proceeding.	10
(8)	Attending examination of witnesses, arbitrations, drawing up of inventories, execution of judgments, and other attendance of a like nature. For every two hours attendance or part thereof	20
(9)	Copies of statements, pleadings and documents of a similar nature.	10

COURTS OF APPEAL.

		PT.
(10)	Drawing up grounds of Appeal or reply there to	50
	Drawing up additional statements.	30
(11)	Each pleading in Court.	50
	In actions decided in default the fees are one third of the fees laid down in the two preceding paragraphs	

(12) The fees for drawing up grounds of opposition and for attending at the Clerk's Office for any purpose connected with the action proceedings shall be the same as those laid down in paragraphs 4 and 7 of the Shedule.

(b) MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Fees may be allowed from P.T. 25 to P.T. 100 in accordance with the importance of the case and the time devoted to it by the Advocate. In exceptional cases the Magistrate may allow fees up to L. E. 2. The Magistrate may also refuse to allow, or may reduce the amount of the fee if in his opinion the case is one in which the services of an Advocate were not necessary.

19. If the client has brought a successful action against the Advocate on the ground of negligence or of exceeding his authority or of unjustified refusal to deliver up documents, no fees shall be payable to the Advocate in respect of the case which has given rise to the action.

TAXATION OF FEES AGAINST LOSING PARTY.

20. The Advocate for the successful party shall have no direct right of recourse for his fees against the losing party.

21. At the request of the successful party the Court may allow Advocate's fees against the losing party and order that they should be paid as part of the Judgment debt. The Court in allowing these fees shall apply the scale set out in Rule 18 hereof, provided that, where thee is an agreement for a sum exceeding that which would be allowable under the said scale, the Court may, if the circumstances of the case justify this course, allow fees up to, but not in any case exceeding, the following amounts:-

		L.E.
(a)	Civil Courts of 1st Instance and of Appeal	10
(b)	Moslem Religious Court of Appeal	3
(c)	Moslem Religious Courts.	5
(d)	Magistrate's Courts	1

22. These Rules shall come into force on 1st October 1918.

Rules of Court—Beersheba District.

1. The following Courts shall have jurisdiction in civil matters other than matters within the jurisdiction of a Moslem Religious Court.
   1) The Sheikh's Court.
   2) The Magistrate's Court.
   3) The Special Court.
2. The Sheikhs' Court shall be constituted as may be determined by the Military Governor and shall have power to try any cases remitted to it by the Military Governor. An appeal shall lie from the Sheikhs' Court to the Special Court whose decision shall be final.
3. The Magistrate's Court shall consist of a single judge who shall be the Kadi or any British Officer. The jurisdiction of this Court shall be as laid down in the Magistrate's Law and amendments thereto, provided that appeal shall lie to the Special Court instead of to the Court of the First Instance. The Military Governor may give leave to appeal notwithstanding that the penalty imposed by the Magistrate's Court is less than a fine of £E. 10 or a month's imprisonment, or that the value of the subject matter of the action is less than £E. 10.
4. The Special Court shall consist of a single judge who may be the Military Governor or any other British Officer appointed by him. The Court may sit with or without two native assessors, provided that when trying an offence for which the death penalty may be imposed, it shall be composed of four members of whom at least two shall be British Officers and if no majority is obtained the accused shall be acquitted. This Court shall have jurisdiction in first instance in any Civil or Criminal case remitted to it by the Military Governor.
5. Any person who alleges that he has suffered damage by the commission of a criminal offence which has been remitted to the Special Court may make complaint thereof and bring a civil action for damages, and his civil action shall be tried and decided at the same time as the criminal offence is tried and decided.

   A person may be civil claimant and witness at the same time.
6. There shall be no appeal in a criminal matter from the Special Court, but the Military Governor may, either of his own motion or on the requiest of the accused person, send any case for revision to the President of the Court of Appeal, and shall do so in all cases where the sentence of the Court exceeds three year's imprisonment.

   When a criminal matter has been sent for revision, the President of the Court of Appeal may either confirm or quash the conviction, or send the case back for a new trial or new evidence to be taken, or may reduce the sentence. Where the death sentence is imposed the case shall be sent for revision to the Senior Judicial Officer, and the sentence shall not be executed until it has been approved by the Commander-in-Chief.

   In all other cases the sentence of the Court shall be executed forthwith, notwithstanding that the case has been sent for revision, provided that the Military Governor may, if he thinks fit, release the convicted person on bail pending the decision on revision.

In any civil action the Special Court may, after finding the facts, refer to the President of the Court of Appeal by way of stating a case for a decision in law upon these facts. The Court shall suspend judgment until the President of the Court of Appeal has notified his decision.

The Court, shall, on the application of any of the parties, send for revision to the President of the Court of Appeal any civil action which has not been referred as aforesaid. The President of the Court of Appeal shall, if he thinks the case fit for appeal, submit it to the full Court which shall give final judgment.

7. Assessors shall be appointed by the Military Governor and not more than one shall be chosen from the tribe to which one of the parties belongs. Assessors shall not be entitled to vote, but if they desire they may record their opinions. They may, with the consent of the Presiding Officer, address any questions to the parties, witnesses or accused.

Either of the parties may object to an assessor and the President of the Court may allow or disallow such objection as he thinks fit.

PROCEDURE.

8. All actions arising in the Kaza of Beersheba, with the exception of actions within the jurisdiction of the Moslem Religious Court, shall be begun by a petition to the Military Governor, and all offences committed in the Kaza shall be reported to the Military Governor. The Military Governor shall decide to which court the case shall be remitted. For the purpose of these Rules the expression "an action arising in the Kaza of Beersheba" means an action in which the defendant resides in that Kaza or the property in dispute is situated in that Kaza.
9. The procedure before the Magistrate's Court shall be as laid down in the Magistrate's Law and the amendments thereto. Appeals from the Magistrate's Court to the Special Court shall be made in the manner laid down for appeals to the Court of First Instance.
10. The Special Court may refer to the President of the Court of First Instance at Jerusalem any case brought before it on appeal for a decision in law, and shall suspend judgment until the President of the Court of First Instance has notified his decision.
11. The procedure in the Sheikh's Court shall follow local custom, and any point arising in connection with the procedure may be determined by the Military Governor.
12. In civil proceedings the Special Court will summon the parties and their witnesses and shall hear the action summarily without pleadings. On appearance the Court shall examine the parties briefly with a view to fixing the issues and shall draw up a brief statement of the issues. This statement shall form part of the record of the case. If a party does not appear after having been duly summoned, judgment may be given against him in default. A judgment given in default shall not be executory until five days after it had been notified to the party against whom it has been given. The party notified may make opposition within the five days, provided that the court is satisfied that there was good reason for his absence at the time fixed for the original hearing. The proceedings shall be taken down in writing, and the Court shall, in giving judgment, state briefly its findings of facts and the reasons for the decision.

13. In hearing criminal matters the Special Court shall follow so far as possible the procedure laid down for a Court Martial, provided that:-

(a) It shall not be obligatory to take a summary of evidence.

(b) The accused shall not be allowed to object to the presence of any British Officer on the Court.

(c) The accused may be examined and cross-examined by the Court notwithstanding that he has not elected to give evidence on oath.

(d) It shall not be obligatory for a prosecutor to be present, and in his absence the case shall be conducted by the President.

14. The Special Court or the Sheikh's Court my impose a fine not exceeding £E. 2 on any witness who fails to attend after being duly summoned and who cannot show reasonable excuse for his failure to attend. The Military Governor or other British Officer may compel the attendance before auy court of a witness by force.

The President of a Special Court may compel the production of a document from any party to an action

15. Execution of a judgment of the Special Court or of the Sheikh's Court may be carried out in accordance with the rules contained in the Magistrate's Law through the Execution Officer of the Magistrate's Court or by any other person authorised by the Military Governor.

16. The preliminary investigation into criminal matters may be conducted by the Kadi or any Military or Police Officer authorised by the Military Governor. The Kadi or Officer shall frame the charge and shall submit it to the Military Governor for approval. The Military Governor shall signify his approval by signing the charge sheet. The accused shall not be committed to prison pending trial except on order by the Military Governor or other British Officer. All questions of release on bail shall be referred to the Military Governor. The accused pers n may be examined and cross-examined at the preliminary investigation, provided that he shall be warned that he may refuse to answer any question put to him. If he does so refuse he shall further be warned that the Court is entitled to draw any inference it may think fit from his refusal.

LAW

17. Save as otherwise expressly provided the Magistrate's Court and the Special Court shall apply Ottoman Law as from time to time modified.

18. The Special Court shall not be bound by any provision of the Ottoman Criminal Code imposing a minimum penalty.

19. The Courts may decide in accordance with any proved local custom provided that the custom is not contrary to natural justice.

20. The Courts shall not decide questions of ownership of immovable property, but in any case where a party claims immovable property in possesssion of another the Court shall take into consideration any oral or documentary evidence that may be produced by the parties, and shall make such provisional order as to the possession of the immovable property as may seem to it to be just.

FEES.

21. Fees shall be levied in the manner and at the rates laid down by Ottoman law as amended by rules of court, and the Special Court shall for this purpose be deemed to be a Court of First Instance.

TRIBAL JUSTICE REGULATION.

1. This regulation applies to the areas on the Eastern border of the Sanjaks of Jerusalem, Nablus and Acre inhabited by Bedouin tribes, and to such other areas as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Administrator of O. E. T. (South) or any Military Governor.
2. The following Courts shall have jurisdiction in tribal areas:—

(1) The Sheikh's Court, consisting of 3 or more Sheikhs of the tribes of the district, appointed by the Military Governor.

(2) The Special Court consisting of the Military Governor or a single judge appointed by him sitting with or without two native assessors.
A British officer or civil magistrate or a Kadi may be appointed as Judge of the Special Court.
In trying an offence for which the death penalty may be imposed, the Court willconsist of 4 members, of whom 2 at least will be British officers, and if no majority is obtained, the accused will be acquitted of the capital charge.

(3) A Military Governor's Court composed of the Governor or a British Officer appointed by him and two other British Officers.

3. The Sheikh's Court shall try all civil and criminal cases remitted to it by the Military Governor; but it shall not pass a sentence exceeding 3 months imprisonment or a fine exceeding £50. An appeal shall lie from the judgment of the Sheikh's Court to the Military Governor who will either dispose of it himself or remit it to the Special Court.
4. The Special Court shall try any civil or criminal case remitted to it by the Military Governor, and may pass any sentence known to law.
5. Any person who alleges that he has suffered damage by the commission of a criminal offence which has been remitted to the Special Court may make complaint there of and bring a civil action for damages, and his civil action shall be tried and decided at the same time as the criminal offence is tried and decided.
A person may be a civil claimant and witness at the same time.
6. There shall be no appeal in a criminal matter from the Special Court, but the Military Governor may, either of his own motion or on the request of the accused person, send any case for revision to the President of the Court of Appeal and shall do so in all cases where the sentence of the Court exceeds three years imprisonment.
When a criminal matter has been sent for revision, the President of the Court of Appeal may either confirm or quash the conviction or send the case back for a new trial or for new evidence to be taken, or may reduce the sentence. Where the death

sentence is imposed, the case shall be sent for revision to the Senior Judicial Officer, and the sentence shall not be executed until it has been approved by the Commander in-Chief.

In all other cases the sentence of the Court shall be executed forthwith, notwithstanding that the case has been sent for revision, provided that the Military Governor may, if he thinks fit, release the convicted person on bail pending the decision on revision.

In any civil action the Special Court may, after finding the facts, refer to the President of the Court of Appeal by way of stating a case for a decision in law upon these facts. The Court shall suspend judgment until the President of the Court of Appeal has notified his decision.

The Court shall, on the application of any of the parties send for revision to the President of the Court of Appeal any civil action which has not been referred as aforesaid. The President of the Court of Appeal shall, if he thinks the case fit for appeal, submit it to the full Court which shall give final judgment;

7. The Military Governor's Court shall try criminal cases remitted to it by the Governor according to the rules of Military Law.
8. The Military Governor may in his discretion direct that any case of crime be tried by the Assize Court.
9. Assessors shall be appointed by the Military Governor, and not more than one shall be chosen from the tribe to which one of the parties belongs. Assessors shall not be entitled to vote, but if they desire they may record their opinions. They may, with the consent of the presiding officer, address any questions to the parties, witnesses, or accused.

Either of the parties or the accused may object to an assessor and the President of the Court may allow or disallow such objection as he thinks fit.

PROCEDURE.

10. All actions arising in a tribal area shall be begun by a petition to the Military Governor, and all offences committed in the area shall be reported to the Military Governor. The Military Governor shall decide to which Court the case shall be remitted. That Governor shall have jurisdiction in whose area the defendant's tribe resides, or the property in dispute is situated or the offence took place.
11. The Military Governor in remitting a case shall issue an order in writing setting forth the names of the parties, the matter in dispute between them, and the points on which a finding is resquested, and shall direct the Court after hearing the parties and making such enquiries as may be necessary to record a finding thereon.
12. The procedure in the Sheikh's Court shall follow local custom and any point arising in connection with the procedure may be determined by the Military Governor.
13. In civil proceedings the Special Court will summon the parties and their witnesses and shall hear the action summarily without written pleadings. On appearance the Court shall examime the parties briefly with a view to fixing the issues and shall draw up a brief statement of the issues. This statement shall form part of the record of the case. If the plaintiff does not appear, after being duly summoned, the case

will be struck off. If the defendant does not appear after having been duly summoned, judgment may be given against him in default. A judgment given in default shall not be executory until five days after it has been notified to the party against whom it has been given. The defendant when notifiied may make opposition within the fixed days, provided that the court is satisfied that there was good reason for his absence at the time fixed for the original hearing.

The proceedings shall be taken down in writing, and the Court shall, in giving judgment, state briefly its findings of fact and the reasons for its decision.

14. In hearing criminal matters, the Special Court shall follow so far as possible the procedure laid down for a Court Martial provided that

(a) It shall not be obligatory to take a summary of evidence.

(b) The accused shall not be allowed to object to the presence of any British Officer on the Court.

(c) The accused may be examined and cross-examined by the Court notwithstanding that he has not elected to give evidence on oath.

(d) It shall not be obligatory for a prosecutor to be present, and in his absence the case shall be conducted by the President.

15. The Special Court or the Sheikh's Court may impose a fine not exceeding £2 on any witness who fails to attend after being duly summoned and who cannot show reasonable excuse for his failure to attend. The Military Governor or other British Officer may compel by force the attendance before any Court of a witness.

The Special Court may compel the production of a document from any party to an action.

16. In any proceedings before the Sheikh's Court or the Special Court, if a party or a witness offers to give evidence on oath or solemn affirmation in a form held binding by persons of his race or tribe and not repugnant to justice or decency, or if he offers to be bound if such oath or affirmation is made by the other party to, or witness in the proceeding, the Court may cause such oath or affirmation to be rendered, and may by order in writing issue a commission to any person to administer it in such form and at such place as the parties require.

17. The evidence so given shall shall be considered proof against the person who offered to be bound. The party or witness may refuse to make the oath or solemn affirmation so tendered to him, but in that case the Court shall record his refusal together with any reasons which he may assign, and may draw any inference it thinks fit from the refusal.

18. The preliminary investigation into any criminal matter may be conducted by any military or police officer authorised by the Military Governor. The officer shall frame the charge and shall submit it to the Military Governor for approval. The Militäry Governor shall signify his approval by signing the charge sheet. The accused shall not be committed to prison pending trial except on order by the Military Governor or other British Officer. All questions of release on bail shall be referred to the Military Governor. The accused person may be examined and cross-examined at the preliminary investigation, provided that he shall be warned that he may refuse to answer any question put to him. If he does so refuse he shall further be warned that the Court is entitled to draw any inference it may think fit from his refusal.

19. The Execution of Judgments both in civil and criminal matters shall be carried out in accordance with the rules contained in the Magistrate's Law, by the Execution Officer of the Magistrate's Court or any other person appointed by the Military Governor.
20. When the Court is satisfied that the condemned person who fails to satisfy a judgment against him is in fact able to pay damages or make restitution, it may condemn him to be detained in custody till payment is made, provided that the term of such detention shall not exceed one month.

LAW.

21. The Sheikh's Court shall decide cases in accordance with any proved local custom provided that the custom is not contrary to equity and natural justice.
22. The Special Court shall decide both civil and criminal cases in accordance with proved local custom, and in absence of any such custom shall apply the provisions of the Ottoman Law as amended. But it shall not be bound by any maximum or minimum penalties in the Ottoman Penal Code.
23. In criminal cases the Courts may at any stage of the proceedings permit a compromise to be made between the injured party and the offender. The Court at the same time may impose a penalty for the offence, treating the compromise as an extenuating circumstance.
24. The Courts shall not decide questions of ownership or immovable property, but in any case where a party claims immovable property in possession of another the Court shall take into consideration any oral or documentary evidence that may be produced by the parties and shall make such provisional order as to the possesion of the immovable property as may seem to it to be just.

FEES.

25. A fixed hearing fee of P.T. 10 shall be charged from the plaintiff in a civil case heard by the Sheikh's Court where the value of the subject matter does not exceed £5, and a fee of P.T. 25 where it does exceed that amount. The fee shall be recoverable as part of the judgment debt.
26. The scale of fees specified in the Rules of Court concerning Court fees shall be applicable to civil cases heard by the Special Court.
27. The fees in criminal cases shall be as specified in the said Rules of Court.

APPENDIX I

Proclamations, Notices, & Ordinances which have been published in O. E. T. A.

(SOUTH)

from 24th October 1917 to 1st December 1918

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PROCLAMATIONS

I

I, Edmund Henry Hynman ALLENBY, General Commanding the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, hereby give notice as follows:-

The inhabitants of the territory formerly under Turkish rule and now occupied by the Force under my command are warned to abstain from all action of a nature to disturb the public peace, or to aid the enemies of His Britannic Majesty and His Allies.

They must conform to all orders given under my authority, and so long as they do so they will be subject to no interference from the Military Authorities.

E. H. H. ALLENBY, General,
Commanding-in-Chief,
Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

24th October 1917.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

II

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that during the occupation by the Egyptian Expeditionnary Force of territories formerly under Turkish rule Egyptian coinage and Egyptian bank notes shall be accepted as legal tender.

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief,
Egyptian Expeditionnary Force.

November 23, 1917.

III

PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW IN JERUSALEM.

To the inhabitants of Jerusalem the Blessed and the people dwelling in its vicinity.

The defeat inflicted upon the Turks by the troops under my command has resulted in the occupation of your City by my forces. I therefore here and now proclaim it to be under Martial Law, under which form of administration it will remain so long as military considerations make it neeessariy.

However, lest any of you should be alarmed by reason of your experiences at the hands of the enemy who has retired, I hereby inform you that it is my desire that every person should pursue his lawful business without fear of interruption. Furthermore, since your City is regarded with affection by the adherents of three of the great religions of mankind, and its soil has been consecrated by the prayers and pilgrimages of devout people of those three religions for many centuries, therefore do I make known do you that every sacred building, monument, holy spot, shrine, traditional site, endowment pious, bequest or customery place of prayer, of whatsoever form of the religions, will be maintained and protected according to the existing customs and beliefs of those to whose faiths they are sacred.

Edmund Henry Hynman ALLENBY, General,
Commanding-in-Chief
Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

9th December, 1917.

IV

In the Interest of public health all persons of Jaffa Town and Suburbs are warned that food of an unwholesome nature may not be offered for sale. Any food condemned as of an unwholesome nature by the Principal Medical Officer of Occupied Enemy Territory or a medical officer acting under his authority will be destroyed, and persons found to have offered it for sale are liable to punishment by fine or imprisonment.

(Sd) A. C. Parker, Lieut. Colonel.
Acting Admninistrator.
Occupied Enemy Territory.

Jaffa, Dec. 12th, 1917.

№ 3. V

The sale of Wine, Spirits or any Intoxicant, by any inhabitant, is forbidden, except to a person in possession of a written permit issued by an Assistant Provost Marshal and bearing his Office stamp on of a permit signed by the Acting Administrator or by an Assistant Administrator.

The permit should specify the amount it is permitted to purchase and should be retained by the seller.

Persons contravening this order are liable to punishment by fine or imprisonment.

(Sd) A. C. Parker, Lieut, Colonel
Acting Administrator
Occupied Enemy Territory.

Jaffa, Dec, 12th, 1917.

VI

WHEREAS the MUNICIPALITY of JERUSALEM at present consists of only one resident member and is therefore incapable of performing its duties. And whereas the present time is not opportune for holding elections and whereas it has recently been the custom for members to be nominated by the Government.

NOW therefore I nominate the following gentlemen to serve provisionally on the Municipality of JERUSALEM uuder the Chairmanship of the remaining Member and Mayor, HUSSEIN SELIM EFFENDI el HUSSEINI:—

ALI EFFENDI JERALLAH
DIMITRIUS SALAMEH
WADIH KETTANEH
ISSAAC SCIRION
ISHAK ELIASCHAR.

Captain H. SIMMONS will financially advise the Municipality. I rely upon the inhabitants to give the Municipality every assistance in their power.

N. T. BORTON
Brigadier-General
Military Governor.

Jerusalem 13—12—1917.

№ 5. VII

Warning is hereby given that any person proved to have in any way tampered with or damaged the grave of a British Soldier will be severely dealt with and will be liable to punishment by fine or imprisonment.

(Sd) A. C. Parker, Lieùt. Colonel.
Acting Administrator.
Occupied Enemy Territory.

Jaffa, 19—12—17.

VIII

OFFICIAL TARIFF

With reference to Public Notice under date of 28th December 1917 the Public is informed that the VALUE in EGYPTIAN PIASTRES of the FRENCH SILVER FRANC **should read 3. 85** and not as in above. Public Notice 3. 5

R. STORRS.
Lt. Colonel.
Military Governor

Jerusalem, 31, December 1917.

№ 6. IX

It is forbidden that any person shall undertake any photographic work other than the mere taking of likenesses, for any member of the British forces, excepting by special authority from General Headquarters.

Persons contravening this order will render themselves liable to very severe penalties.

(Sd) A. C. Parker, Lieut, Colonel.
Acting Administrator.
Occupied Enemy Territory

Jaffa, 2nd Jan. 1918.

X

In addition to the Coins mentioned in the official Tariff dated 28th December 1917, the following TURKISH COINS are also Legal Tender for the values mentioned below in Egyptian Currency:

BESHLIK	Whether Copper or Silver (Wazari)	for P. T. 1. 5 and up to a limit P. T. 12.
METALLIK	Whether Copper or Nickel.	for P. T. 0. 15 and up to a limit of P. T. 1. 5.

Furthermore, TURKISH BANK-NOTES are declared NOT to be Legal Tender.

R. STORRS
Lieut-Colonel
Military Governor.

Jerusalem, 12th January 1918.

XI

British Postal Orders are not negotiable and must not be accepted from BRITISH TROOPS.

Such Postal Orders will not be cashed at the Post Office after the 30th January 1918.

R. STORRS.
Lieut-Colonel.
Military Governor.

JERUSALEM,
16th January 1918.

№ 10. XII

OFFICIAL TARIFF

The following are the OFFICIAL RATES of CONVERSION into EGYPTIAN PIASTRES of the coins mentioned below. On the basis of these rates these coins may be accepted for purposes of RECEIPT and PAYMENT in addition to CURRENCY.

I Coinage other than Turkish.

In addition to EGYPTIAN CURRENCY, the following may also be accepted for purposes of receipts and payments in the Occupied Enemy Territory.

Gold at the following exchange.	P. T. (Egyptian)
English £	97. 5
French 20 Francs	77. 15
Italian 20 Lira	77. 15
American 5 Dollars	100. 00
Swiss 20 Francs	77. 15
Austrian 20 Kronen	80. 00
German 20 Marks	95. 00
Silver at the following exchange.	
English 1 Shilling	4. 85
French 1 Franc	3. 85
Indian Rupee	6. 5

II. Turkish Currency.

1) For the purpose of receipts and payments in the Occupied Enemy Territory the following, but no other, Turkish coins may be accepted at the rates of exchange shown below:

£ Turkish (Gold) - 87 : 75 P. T. (Egyptian).

Medjidie silver coinage (Viz: - 1 P. T. 2 P. T., 5 P., 10 P. T. and 20 P, T. pieces):-

5 Turkish Piastres = 3 Egyptian Piastres

BESHLIK - 1 1/2 Egyptian Piastres. At this rate the Beshlik will be legal tender up to a limit of 12 Egyptian Piastres.

METTELLIK - 1 1/2 Egyptian Millimes. At this rate the Mettallik will be legal tender up to a limit of 1 1/2 Egyptian Piastres.

2) TURKISH NOTES are not to be accepted for purposes of receipts or payments, and are now declared not to be legal tender in the Occupied Enemy Territory.

NOTICE.

The Public is reminded that the EGYPTIAN BANK NOTE is worth exactly its face value in EGYPTIAN GOLD, SILVER, or NICKEL CURRENCY and that on basis of the above rate of P. T. 87 : 75 for the POUND TURKISH GOLD, the value of the 100 P. T. EGYPTIAN NOTE must be considered as 144 Turkish Piastres Gold.

(Sd) A. C. Parker, Lieut. Colonel.
Acting Administrator.
Occupied Enemy Territory.

Jaffa,
18th Jan. 1918.

XIII

Whereas the Enemy on evacuating Jerusalem deported the Kadi Sharii - and whereas the appointment of a Kadi to dispose of cases coming within his jurisdiction under prescribed laws is found necessary I now therefore hereby nominate MOHAMED KAMEL Effendi EL HUSSEINY to be Kadi-Sharii of Jerusalem.

R. STORRS.
Lieut. Colonel.
Military Governor.

Jerusalem
24th January 1918.

XIV

As and from the 10th February, 1918, the privilege of free postage granted temporarily to the inhabitants of Palestine will be withdrawn and postage must be prepaid on all letters, etc. tendered for transmission to OTHER COUNTRIES.

LETTERS. Postage will be charged on letters at the rate of 1 Piastre EGYPTIAN for each 20 grammes in weight. TURKISH MONEY will be accepted at the rate of

1 Piastres and 3 Metalliks
or 7 Metalliks } per 20 grammes.

TURKISH NOTES will NOT be accepted.

Letters addressed to PLACES IN PALESTINE or EGYPT will continue to be accepted free of postage. rates for such letters will however be introduced shortly.

PARCELS. Particulars of the postage rates for parcels and of the conditions under which they will be accepted can be obtained at the Post Office established for the use of civilians.

R. STORRS
Lieutenant-Colonel.
Military Governor.

Jerusalem,
29th January 1918.

№ 17. XV

It is notified for information that the "Tribunal de Paix" (Mehkemet El Sulh) of Jaffa Town and District has been reconstituted and is now sitting at the Town Hall, Jaffa.

Abdulla Shefik El-Dejani Eff. is appointed Judge and Abd-El-Kader Eff. Khalis is appointed an Assistant.

The Court will hear cases within its competence according to Turkish Law.

(Sd) A. C. Parker, Lt.-Colonel,
Acting Administrator.
Occupied Enemy Territory.

Jaffa, 10th February 1918.

№ 18. XVI

Notice No. 5. dated 19th Decemb r, 1917, is amended as follows:-

Warning is hereby given that any person convicted of robbing from or tampering with the grave or dead body of a British Soldier will be liable to punishment which may extend to that of Death.

(Sd) A. C. Parker, Lieut, Colonel.
Acting Administrator.
Occupied Enemy Territory.

Jaffa, 12th February 1918.

№ 20. XVII

On and after 1st March, 1918, all Mukhtars will be held personally responsible for any individual who proves on enquiry to be a deserter but who has not been declared as such after a residence of more than 24 hours in their areas; further any such individual no matter to which category he belongs will enjoy none of the privileges accorded to certain categories of deserters, but will be evacuated as an undesirable to Egypt.

Mukhtars failing to declare deserters in their areas before 1st March 1918, or, after that date, within 24 hours of arrival in their areas, will be guilty of an offence under MARTIAL LAW.

(Sd) A. C. Parker, Lieut, Colonel.
Acting Administrator.
Occupied Enemy Territory.

Jaffa, 13th February 1918.

№ 19. XVIII

The Public are hereby informed that all taxes in force under the Turkish Government, prior to the entry of that country into the War, will be re-established and collected.

All outstanding taxes for the Turkish Financial year 1333 will also be collected on pre-war rates.

(Sd) A. C. Parker, Lieut. Colonel,
Acting Administrator.
Occupied Enemy Territory.

Jaffa, 27th February 1918.

№ 30. XIX

1. Strong men who are willing to leave their homes and to live in tents for a period of 31 days are required for work on roads etc.
2. They will be given plenty of good food every day bread, meat, lentils, rice, onions, semn and salt and also P.T. 3 per day as wages.
3. They will be formed into gangs of 25 men, including their reis, who will be paid at the rate of P.T. 5 per day.
4. They will not be required to go to dangerous places and they will be as safe at their place of work as in their own homes.
5. Any man wishing to work on the above conditoins should give his name to the Mukhtar, who will forward it to the Authorities.

S. STORRS,
Colonel.
Military Governor.

Jorusalem,
5th March 1918.

XX

№ 28. SALE OF SECONDHAND CLOTHING.

Until further notice the sale of old or secondhand clothing, bedding, blankets mattresses and pillows of any Kind, is absolutely prohibited unless such articles bear a Certificate from the Public Health Department that they have been disinfected. Such disinfection will be carried out by the Goverment gratis

The certificate shewing that articles have been disinfected will be issued and affixed at the Disinfecting Station at the Goverment Hospital

R. STORRS
Colonel.
Military Governor.

Jerusalem,
15th March 1918.

№ 28. XXI

Notice is hereby given that any person who conducts the bisuness of a Hotel or Lodging House Keeper in Jerusalem, must apply to the Military Governor for a License.

R. STORRS
Colonel.
Military Governor

Jerusalem
19th March 1918.

№ 26. XXII

The following instruction are issued for observation by person putting to sea in sailing boats, whether for fishing or other purposes, within the district of Gaza.

1. No person, except as hereinafter provided, shall put to sea in a sailing boat unless he has obtained a Fishing Boat Permit issued by the Military Governor.
2. Such permits will only be valid within the hours between sunrise and sunset and will only permit the boat proceeding to a distance not exceeding 1 kilometre from the Shore.
3. Every Holder of a permit shall, within the hours between sunset and sunrise, moor his boat close in shore or draw it up on the shore, at such place as is laid down in his permit.
4. Any boat found at sea between sunset and sunrise, or at any time beyond the limit fixed, viz; 1 kilometre from the shore is liable to be fired on and sunk.
5. Any person contravening these orders, and any permit holder acting contrary to the terms of his permit, will be liable to fine or imprisonment or both, and also to have his boat and tackle confiscated.
6. Nothing in these orders shall apply to any boat or boatmen working directly under the orders of the Naval Authorities, or to any trading boat plying in accordance with the terms of a permit issued by the Naval Authorities.

W. D. Kenny,
Major
Military Governor.

Mejdel,
20th March 1918.

№ 32. XXIII

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

1. No person within the Kaza of Jerusalem is permetted to distil any alcoholic liquor without a license.
2. No alcoholic lipuer now at any distillery in the Kaza of Jerusalem shall be removed without permission.
3. Any person contravening any of the above orders will be liable, upon conviction, to imprisonment for 2 years and to a fine of L. Eg. 100 in addition to confiscation of distilling plant and liquor in his possession.
4. Applications for Licenses and Permits referred to above must be made in writing to the Military Governor, Jerusalem.

R. STORRS.
Colonel.
Military Governor.

Jerusalem,
25th March 1918.

XXIV

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by Military Proclamation dated October 24th 1917, the inhabitants of Occupied Enemy Territory were warned to abstain from all action of a nature to disturb the public peace or to aid the enemies of His Britannic Majesty and His Allies, and were further required to conform to all orders given under authority of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient, in explanation of the said proclamation and without prejudice to the binding force of the principles therein contained, to prescribe, as to certain matters more detailed Rules of conduct, and also expressly to prohibit certain acts which while not necessarily falling within the scope of the said Proclamation are susceptible of being to the prejudice of the military interests of Great Britain and her Allies;

AND WHEREAS it is further expedient, as regards certain matters of equivocal significance, to place upon accused persons the burden of satisfying the Court that they have acted innocently;

NOW, I, EDMUND HENRY HYNMAN ALLENBY, in exercise of the powers with which I am invested as General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Egyptian Expeditionary Force,

HEREBY ORDER AS FOLLOWS:-

DEFINITIONS

1. In this Proclamation:-

(a) The word "Military" shall include "Naval"

(b) All means of communication, all harbour works and harbour equipment, and all aids to navigation shall be deemed to be "Work" of Military Importance:

(c) The expression "person acting under the authority of the General Officer commanding-in-Chief" shall include all Military officers and soldiers acting in the exe-

cution of their duty and all civil officials and agents who are engaged in carrying out any duties with which they have been entrusted under the authority of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief or as to which they have received instructions given under such authority.

(d) The expression "Occupied Enemy Territory" means and includes all enemy territory effectively occupied from time by the Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

(e) The expression "The Allied Powers" means the Government of His Britannic Majesty and those of His Allies.

RELATIONS OF PRIVATE CITIZENS WITH THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

2. All persons shall be bound to comply with all orders issued or regulations enforced under the authority of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief and all reasonable orders given by any person acting under the authority of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.

3. All persons shall be bound to furnish to the best of their ability and knowledge all information reasonably asked of them by any person acting under the authority of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.

4. No person shall knowingly make any false statement to a person acting under the authority of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief or shall wilfully mislead any such person.

5. No person shall make or be a party to any document (in this clause referred to as a "False Document") which is intended to mislead, or of a nature to mislead, any person acting under the authority of the Genarel Commanding-in-Chief.
No person shall convert a document into a false document and no person shall knowingly use or be in possession of a document which is in itself a false document, or which, in his hands, is a false document.

6. All persons shall be bound, when so required by any person acting under the authority of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief to render to such person all reasonable assistance in their power in the discharge of his duties.

SPECIFIC PROHIBITIONS.

7. No person shall send or bring into Occupied Territory or send or take out of Occupied Enemy Territory, any letter or other like document otherwise than through the post.
For the purpose of this clause the expression "letter or other like document" means any letter, document, paper or other object intended to communicate information to some person other than the person who has such a letter or other like document in his possession.
Provided that this clause shall not apply to letters or documents which relate exclusively to the working of any ship or to the ownership or disposition of the cargo of such ship and which are in accordance with ordinary shipping practice, carried upon the ship itself.

8. No person shall introduce into Occupied Enemy Territory otherwise that through the post any newspaper of which he is not in possession for his own personal use.
9. No person shall carry on the business of receiving letters telegrams or other postal packets for delivery or transmission to the persons for whom they are intended without disclosing to the Military authorities the fact that he is carrying on such business, and every person carrying on any such business shall conform to all such instructions with respect thereto as may be given him by or on behalf of the Military Authorities.
10. No person shall attempt to enter or leave Occupied Enemy Territory without complying with the passport or permit regulations for the time being in force.
11. No person shall make use of invisible ink or any other medium for writing which is not visible unless subjected to heat or to some other treatment.
12. No person being a subject of a State at war with any of the Allied Powers, shall pass under an assumed name.
13. No person shall have in his possession any appparatus for sending or receiving messages by wireless telegraphy or any apparatus intended to be used as a componemt part of such apparatus and no person shall without reasonable excuse have in his possession any other apparatus adapted for the making of signals or for the reading or intercepting of signalled messages.

CONDUCT OF A NATURE TO AID THE ENEMY.

14. No person shall spread or publish any false report as to any matter of Military interest or any report of a nature to cause apprehension or alarm amongst the civil population or any class thereof.
15. All information as to numbers, disposition, equipment, organization or movements of the forces of any of the Allied Powers or as to the Military operations or Military defence of any of the Allied Powers, or otherwise, as to matters of Military interest, shall be deemed to be susceptible of being of assistance to the enemy.

No person shall attempt to collect information as to any such matters as aforesaid.

No person who shall, whether lawfully or otherwise, be in possession of any such information as aforesaid which is of a confidential nature shall communicate the same to any person other than a person whom he knows to be entitled to have knowledge of same.

No person shall make public or communicate to any other person any such information as aforesaid, not being information of a confidential character, unless he shall have good reason to believe that there is no reasonable possibility that the making public thereof or the communication thereof to the person to whom it is communicated can be of assistance to the enemy or can otherwise prejudice the Military interests of any of the Allied Powers.

And no person shall seek to elicit any such information as aforesaid from any person who by either on the two paragraphs last preceeding, is forbidden to communicate the same to him.

When in the course of any proceedings it is material to decide whether any such information as aforesaid was or was not confidential at the time of its publication or communication, a certificate as to its having been confidential signed by a Military Officer authorized in that behalf by the Chief Military Authority in Occupied Enemy Territory shall be deemed to be conclusive on the point and no evidence in a contrary sense shall be admitted.

It shall not be a defence to a charge framed under this clause that the information to which such charge relates was inaccurate or even untrue.

16. No person shall take any phothograph of a nature to convey information as to any of the matters mentioned in the clause last preceeding, and no person shall make any works of Military importance.

17. No person shall hold any communication whith any person whom he knows to be or has reason to suspect of being an agent of the enemy and no person shall send any communication to any address which he knows to be or has reason to suspect of being the address of an agent of the enemy.

For the purposes of this clause the expression "agent of the enemy" shall be deemed to include any person who, whether in Occupied Enemy Territory or elsewhere, shall have done any act which constitutes an offence under clause 15 in circumstances which give rise to a reasonable suspicion that such act was done with the intention of assisting the enemy, and the expression "address of an agent of the enemy" shall be deemed to include any address, whether in Occupied Enemy Territory or elsewhere, used for the receipt of communications which are reasonably suspected of being intended for the enemy or for agents of the enemy.

BURDEN OF PROOF.

18. Every person who shall have or shall have had in his possession any record as to any of the matters mentioned in Clause 15 or the name of any agent of the enemy or any adress of an agent of the enemy or any other document or thing which gives rise to a reasonable suspiction of his having committed or of his intending to commit any offence punishable under martial law shall be bound, if so required, establish to the satisfaction of the Military authorities or of a Court that he was in possession of the same legitimate reasons.

19. Every person who shall be found in the vicinity of any works of Military importance or of any military camp shall be bound if so required, to establish to the satisfaction of the Military authorities or of a Court that he was in such a vicinity for a legitimate purpose.

20. In cases falling under either of the two clauses last preceeding and in all other cases in which the knowledge or intention with which an accused person has acted is material in deciding upon his guilt or upon the gravity of the offence committed by him, the accused shall be liable to be examined and cross-examined both before the enquiring officer and before the court as to such knowledge or intention and as to any other matters relevant thereto, and the Court shall be entitled to draw from the failure of the accused to answer or from his failure to answer truthfully such conclusions as in the circumstances may be reasonable.

Provided that when an accused person does not offer himself as a witness upon the case generally and it appears to the Court that his examination upon the question of his knoledge or intention would embarrass him in his defence as regards other matters the Court shall decide all other necessary issues of fact before the accused is examined as aforesaid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

21. Any person amenable to the Ottoman criminal law who commits an offence punishable under such law and any person whatsoever who does an act which, under the criminal law of England, is a punishable offence, if done by a British subject, shall, if the Military authorities shall deem such an act or offence to be to the prejudice of Military interests, be liable to be tried by a military court for such an act or offence as an offence punishable under martial law.
22. Every prohibition under martial law extends to attempts to do any prohibited act, to every form of participation in such act, whether as a principal or an accessory, to any incitement to the doing of such act, and to every act done in preparation thereof.
23. Nothing in this Proclamation contained shall limit the responsibility of any person who shall do any act which he knows or has reason to know is prejudicial to the military interests of any of the Allied Powers or contrary to the expressed will of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.

E. H. H. ALLENBY, General
Commanding-in-Chief, Egyptian Expeditionnary Force.

March 30th 1918.

NO. 33. XXV

1. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that no banking transaction of any description which would result in the payment of more than L. Stg. 5 to any one person in any one week may be carried out by any Bank or Banking agency transacting business within the limits of the Occupied Enemy Territory without the prior sanction of the Military Governor or Deputy Military Governor of the District in which such Bank or Banking Agency is situated.
2. It is further notified that no person resident in the Occupied Enemy Territory is permitted to make any remittance of money either directly or indirectly to or for the benefit of any person residing outside the Occupied Enemy Territory or Egypt without first obtaining the sanction of the Militry Governor or Deputy Military Governor of the District within which such person resides or carries on business.

In all cases in which it is desired to remit money to a destination outside the Occupied Enemy Territory or Egypt, the person wishing to do so will address an application in writing to the Military Governor or Deputy Military Governor of the District, stating fully his reasons for wishing to remit the money, the amount and nature of the remittance, and full particulars of the recipient for whom the money is intended.

3. For the purposes of this Notice, the word "person" shall include institutions, Companies Partnerships and Associations of persons, whether corporate or incorporate.
4. Any iufringement of the terms of this Notice. and any false or incomplete statement knowingly made in any application submitted in accordance whith the terms of paragraph 2, shall be an offence punishable under Martial Law; and any director, manager secretary or other officer of a Bank. Banking Agency, Institution, Company, Firm, or Association of persons who is knowingly a party to any such offence shall be liable to be proceeded against personally.

R. STORRS.
Colonel.
Military Governor.

Jerusalem,
4th Aprill 1918.

XXVI

WHEREAS it has been brought to my notice that persons in Egypt have been trafficking in Bank Notes issued by the Ottoman Government.

NOW I, EDMUND HENRY HYNMAN ALLENBY, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me as General Officer Commanding-in-Chief His Britannic Majesty's Force in Egypt,

HEREBY ORDER AS FOLLOWS:

1. No person shall introduce or seek to introduce into Egypt any Bank Notes issued by or under the sanction of any Government at War with His Majesty and no person being in Egypt shall pay or receive any such Notes in Egypt or shall, whether in Egypt or elsewhere, deal or attempt to deal or speculate in any such Notes.
2. Any Notes brought across the Customs line shall be deemed to be introduced into Egypt.
3. Any Notes dealt with in contravention of the provisions of this Proclamation shall be liable to be confiscated without prejudice to any other proceedings under Mardial Law

(Sd) E. H. H. ALLEMBY, General.

30th. April 1918.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NO. 34. XXVII

No person shall demolish, erect, alter, or repair the structure of any building in the City of Jerusalem or its environs within a radius of 2500 metres from the Damascus Gate (Bab-al-Amud) until he has obtained a written permit from the Military Governor.

Any person contravening the orders contained in this proclamation, or any term or terms contained in a license issued to him under this proclamation will be liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding L.E. 200.

R. STORRS.
Colonel.
Military Governor.

Jerusalem, 8th April 1918.

No. 37. XXVIII

1. Except with the consent in writing of a Military Governor or Deputy Military Governor, no Olive Tree that is not either dead or past bearing may be cut down for any purpose whatsoever.
2. It shall not be a defence to a charge made under this Notice that the tree or trees were cut down in order to fulfil a contract for the supply of wood to the Military Authorities.
3. An offence against this notice constitutes a misdemeanour punishable by imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or fine not exceeding L. Eg. 50 or both and may be tried by a Civil Magistrate.

Hdqrtrs., O. E. T. A.
South
20th November, 1918

A. W. MONEY.
Major-General.
Chief Administrator.

XXIX

I, GENERAL SIR EDMUND HENRY HYNMAN ALLENBY, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., in virtue of the authority vested in me as General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Egyptian Expeditionary Force, hereby proclaim as follows:-

1. All taxes in force under the Turkish Goverment prior to the entry of Turkey into the present war have been reinstated, and will be collected with effect from the 1st day of March, 1918.
2. All other taxes outstanding in respect of any period prior to the 1st day of March, 1918, are hereby remitted.
3. The right of the Ottoman Public Debt Administration to collect such outstanding taxes as were due to be paid to that Administration in respect of any period prior to the 1st day of March, 1919, is not affected by this proclamation.

7th May, 1918.

E. H. H. ALLENBY, General.
Commanding-in-Chief.
Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

№ 40. XXX

The Public are hereby warned that it is strictly forbidden to cause parcels to be addressed to themselves C/O any military personnel. Any parcels so addressed in future will be confiscated, and neither the consignor nor the addressee shall have any claim whatsoever against the authorities for any parcel so confiscated.

May 8, 1918.

A. W. MONEY.
Major-General,
Chief Administrator,
O. E. T. A.

№ 39. XXXI

Notice is hereby given that the export from Occupied Enemy Territory of drugs and disinfectants of all descriptions is forbidden.

An offence against this order is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or fine not exceeding L. Eg. 50, or both, and may be tried by a Civil Magistrate.

A. W. MONEY,
Major-General,
Chief Administrator.
O. E. T. A.

May 11th 1918.

№ 36. XXXII

Warning is hereby given that inhabitants of Occupied Enemy Territory are forbidden to be in possession of Government property. such as:-

Government Clothing,
» Blankets,
» Arms,
» Ammunition,
» Equipment,
» Foodstuffs,
» Petról,
» Animals, unless hired or lent by the Military Authorities.
» Vehicles.

The fact that such Government property may have been received in exchange for an article will not in any way palliate the offence of being in possession of Government property.

Any inhabitant found in pcssession of the above, or any other Government property will be tried by a Military Governor's Court.

A. W. MONEY,
Major-General,
Chief Administrator.
O. E. T. A.

May 11th, 1918.

№ 41. XXXIII

SUMMER TITHE.

1. The Government has decided to accept the Summer Tithe in money.
2. Estimating Committees will undertake the estimation of summer crops.
3. Villages will be dealt with as a whole.
4. The amount of tithe will be assessed in kilos.
5. Prices per kilo will be established by Military Governor assisted by a committee appointed by him.
6. A list of prices so arranged will be sent to and kept by the Mukhtar of each village, by the Committee and by the Local Finance Officer.

7. The Military Governor will appoint a special Committee to deal with appeals. Any village wishing to appeal against the published prices must do so within 10 days of the receipt of the price list. Within 3 days of the receipt of an appeal the Military Governor's Special Committee may lower, raise, or confirm the original price. Their decision will be final.
8. The previous instruction issued for the winter tithe as to guarantees, collection of money; limit of time for payment, penalty for non-payment, etc. will hold good.

1st June 1918.

A. W. MONEY,
Major-General,
Chief Administator.
O. E. T. A.

№ 38. XXXXIV

BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.

It is notified for information that British Postal Orders are not negotiable and must not be accepted from third parties in connection with payments for goods or any other transactions.

Postal orders must therefore not be accepted from British Troops; and payments of such orders will be refused.

№ 27. XXXV

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All correspondence must be written in one of the following languages and in the characters indicated:-

English.
French.
Italian.
Hebrew (Hebrew character)
Arabic.
Yiddish (Latin or Hebrew character).
Spanish-Hebrew (old Hebrew character).
Russian.
Armenian.
Greek.
Spanish.
Portuguese.
Dutch.
Amharic.
German (Latin or German character)

All other correspondence will be destroyed.

MILITARY GOVERNOR.

№ 42. XXXVI

PROCLAMATIONS

WHEREAS, owing to the defection of the judges and officials, Civil Courts of Justice have been in abeyance in Enemy Territory occupied by the Egyptian Expeditionary Force and it is proper and necessary to re-establish an administration of Justice, and

WHEREAS, it is desirable for the better administration of justice to define the jurisdiction of the Civil and Religious Courts and to modify in certain respects the constitution and procedure of the Civil Courts, and

WHEREAS, certain Courts have been sitting during the Occupation and it is necessary to ratify their proceedings, and to make provision for appeals therefrom, and

WHEREAS, certain enactments of the Ottoman Government imposing disabilities upon British and Allied subjects are inequitable and contrary to the principles of International Law and it is proper to repeal the said enactments and to remove the said disabilities, and

WHEREAS, for the relief of debtors and the protection of small landowners it is desirable to introduce measures in mitigation of the law of execution,

NOW, therefore, I, MAJOR GENERAL SIR ARTHUR WIGRAM MONEY, in exercise of powers conferred upon me as Chief Administrator of Occupied Enemy Territory by warrant dated 24th April 1918 under the hand of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Egyptian Expeditionary Force,

HEREBY ORDER AS FOLLOWS

PRELIMINARY.

1. This proclamation applies to all Ottoman territory now occupied, or which may hereafter be occupied, by the Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COURTS.

2. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained the Civil Courts shall be re-established as Courts of general jurisdiction, and will apply the Ottoman Law in force at the date of the Occupation, with such modifications as may be proper having regard to International Law and to the better administration of Occupied Territory.
3. Magistrates Courts shall be established in each kaza as may be required. As regards matter, these Courts shall have the jurisdiction assigned to them by the Ottoman Magistrates law of 1918 as amended.
4. Courts of First Instance shall be established at Jerusalem and Jaffa and at such other places as may from time to time be prescribed,

   The area of jurisdiction of the Court of First Instance at Jerusalem shall be the kazas of Jerusalem, Hebron and Beersheba.

   The area of jurisdiction of the Court of First Instance at Jaffa shall be the kazas of Jaffa and Gaza.

   These Courts shall hear cases on appeal from the Magistrates' Courts.

Save as aforsaid and subject to the provisions herein contained, the constitution of Courts of First Instance and their jurisdiction as regards matter, shall be as laid down by Ottoman law, provided always that they shall not hear civil cases within the jurisdiction of Magistrates' Courts.

5. Special Courts may be established in any kaza where there is no Court of First Instance. The constitution, and procedure, of these Courts shall be as laid down by Rules of Court.
6. A Court of Appeal shall be established at Jerusalem. The Court shall be validly constituted by the presence of three judges, and shall decide by a majority of opinions, save when trying crime punishable by death in which case it shall consist of 4 judges and if no majority is obtained the accused shall be acquitted.

   Save as aforesaid and subject to the provisions herein contained the constitution of the Court of Appeal and its jurisdiction as regards matter shall be as laid down by Ottoman law.
7. The right of recourse to the Court of Cassation is abolished.

RELIGIOUS COURTS AND PERSONAL STATUS

8. Moslem religious Courts will be established in each kaza and in such other places as may be deemed nocessary. Subject to the provisions herein contained the jurisdiction of these Courts shall be as it was before the Occupation.
9. The right of appeal from Moslem religious Courts to the Sheikh ul Islam in Constantinople shall be abolished and there shall be substituted therefor an appeal to a Court to be established.
10. The jurisdiction of the Courts of the Christian and Jewish Communities in matters of personal status of Ottoman subjects shall be as it was before the Occupation.
11. If in any case within the jurisdiction of any religious Court the parties are members of different religious communities and one of them objects to the jurisdiction of the religious Court, the case shall be transferred to the Civil Court, which shall decide the case, applying such law as may appear to the Court to be just in the circumstances.
12. Matters of personal status affecting persons who are not Ottoman snbjects may be decided by the Civil Courts, which shall apply the personal law of the parties concerned, provided always that

    (1) The Civil Courts shall have no jurisdiction to pronounce a divorce, and

    (2) Nothing in this clause contained shall be construed to prevent these persons from consenting to their case being tried by the religious communities having jnrisdiction in like matters affecting Ottoman sujects.
13. When in any action property brought before the Civil Courts a question of personal status arises the determination of which is necessary for the pnrposes of the action, the Civil Courts may notwithstanding the provisions of clauses 8 and 10 hereof, determine the question and may, to that end, have recourse, whether by way of stating a case for opinion or by oral examination, to a competent jurist having knowledge of the personal law applicable.

LIMITATION OF JURISDICTION OVER PERSONS.

14. The Courts re-established by this Proclamation shall have no jurisdiction to try actions

(a) brought against the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration or any person employed thereunder in his official capacity, or

(b) brought by or against a person subject to Military law within the meaning of section 175 of the Army Act, except, in either case, with the consent in writing of the Chief Administration.

FOREIGN SUBJECTS.

15. Rules of Court made under this Proclamation shall define the expression "foreign subjects" and shall set out the manner in which the Court shall be constituted in proceedings to which a foreign subject is a party.

LIMITATION AND PRESCRIPTION.

16. The period between the last sitting of the competent Court under Ottoman rule and the opening of the Courts reestablished by this Proclamation shall not be reckoned in calculating the time within which opposition or appeal or application for review must be made from any judgment or order of an Ottoman Court passed before the Occupation, or in calculating the term of prescription or limitation of action if the term would have expired within the said period.

17. The Courts in deciding a civil or commercial action shall have regard to the inability of any party to assert or enforce any real or personal right during the war.

PAYMENT OF DEBTS.

18. The term for the postponement of payments fixed by the Ottoman Laws of moratorium having expired in December 1917, all debts have now become payable in full, and interest at the rates and on the rates and on the conditions fixed in the said Laws will be payable on all debts hereby affected.

19. The enactment of the Ottoman Government entitled "A Provisional Law dated 24th November 1914 concerning debts and contracts in cases in which one of the contracting parties is a subject of an enemy state or of a Power allied with an enemy state" is null and void throughout the occupied territory, and interest will be payable, as if this exactment had not been passed on all debts due to British or Allied subjects on the same conditions and at the same rates as on debts due to Ottoman subjects.

20. The period for making protest in respect of negotiable instruments affected by the Ottoman Laws of Moratorium, whether on account of the instalments enforceable under those laws or on account of the balances due under such instruments, will be extended to the 1st August 1918 the period within which action must be brought to preserve rights of recourse will be extented to "August 1918 or to the end of the fifteenth day following the date of protest, whichever is the later. These periods shall be applicable in the case of a negotiable instrumenet held by a British or Allied

subject who was prevented by the Ottoman law of 24th November 1914 aforesaid from making a protest in respect of it in due time, or from bringing an action to preserve his rights of recourse.

EXECUTION AND BANKRUPTCY.

21. Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court that Owing to the war a judgment debtor or in solvent is unable to pay his debts in full and has reasonable prospects, if given time, of paying, or that his property seizable in execution has considerably depreciated in value, the Court may order the postponement of execution or suspend proceedings in Bankruptcy upon such terms as may seem to it just in the circumstances, provided always that these provisions shall not be applicable where the debt or debts were icurred since the occupation.

22. Until further notice the Court shall not order the sale of any land in execution of a judgment or in satisfaction of a mortgage in any form, provided always that interest shall continue to run upon the debt at the rate fixed by the contract or, in the absence of such rate, at a rate to be fixed by the Court.

LAND.

23. Until further notice the Court shall not give any judgment deciding the ownership of land, but this provision shall not prevent the Court from deciding in any action as to possessory rights without prejudice to the question of ownership.

RATIFICATION OF JUDGMENTS AND PENDING SUITS.

24. The judgments or orders of any Court, other than a Military Court, which has been sitting in the Occupied Territory during the occupation shall be deemed to have been validly passed, but an appeal may be brought to the proper Court with in ten days of the date of this Proclamation from any such judgment or order when the value of the subject matter of the action was more than £E 10, or when the sentence exceeded two months imprisonment, and the term of imprisonment has more than one month to run at the date of this Proclamation.

The Court in trying appeals brought under this clause shall not reverse any decision on the ground of mistake in or failure to observe the correct procedure, unless it is of opinion that the mistake or failure has caused a miscarriage of justice.

25. Any judicial proceedings pending before a Court now sitting in the Occupied Territory, or which may have been begun before a Court sitting in Occupied Territory before the Occupation may be continued before the Courts having jurisdiction under this Proclamation,

26. The Court may adopt any judicial proceeding which has taken place in a pending action and, in particular, may accept any inquiry that has been made into a criminal matter as the preliminary investigation, provided that the Director of Public Prosecutions certifies that the case is fit to be tried.

27. Where owing to the absence of parties or records or documents the Court is unable to give a definitive judgment in any proceeding, it may make such provisional order as may, in the circumstances, seem just.

SUPERINTENDENCE AND RULES OF COURT.

28. The general superintendence and control over all Civil Courts and Religious Courts in the Occupied Territory shall be vested in the Senior Judicial Officer, who with the sanction of the Chief Administrator may, from time to time, make rules as to any of the following matters:-

(a) The organisation, jurisdiction, procedure and business of the Courts.

(b) The functions and duties of the judges and officials of the Courts.

(c) The fees payable in the Courts or in connection with any proceedings of the Courts or their officials, and the costs, charges, and expenses to be allowed to parties, witnesses and others.

(d) The profession of advocates, legal practitioners and public notaries.

Rules made under this clause may annul or add to the provisions of this Proclamation or any Ottoman rules relating to the matters above mentioned.

The Senior Judicial Officer may withdraw any action or proceeding pending in a Civil Court and refer it for disposal to any other Civil Court which is competent to try it.

G. H. Q.
O. E. T. A.

A. W. MONEY
Major General
Chief Administrator

№ 51. XXXVII

TURKISH BESHLIKS.

It is notified for general information that the Turkish Beshlik and Turkish Wazari including their multiples and fractions may now be used for purposes of receipts and payments at the approved tariff rate of 1 1/2 Egyptian piastres, without any restrictions as to legal tender.

The restriction hitherto in force is hereby cancelled.

A. W. MONEY, Major-General,
Chief Administrator.

Jerusalem, July 5. 1918.

№ 54. XXXVIII

Warning is hereby given that inhabitants of Occupied Enemy Territory are forbidden to be in possession of EMPTY CARTRIDGE CASES, of Artillery or Rifle Ammunition, whether of Allied or Enemy manufacture, and that trading in these articles is forbidden.

Any inhabitant in possession of the above must hand them in to the nearest Military Governor or Deputy Military Governor before August 15, in which case he will be liable to no punishment whatsoever.

On or after August 15 any inhabitant who is found to be in possession of, or who trades in, the articles aforesaid will be tried before a Military Governor's Court or a Military Magistrate.

A. W. MONEY, Major-General,
Chief Administrator.

Jerusalem, July 20, 1918.

№ 59. XXXIX

WHEREAS it is expedient in the interests of debtors and for other reasons to modifiy certain provisions of the Proclamation of 24th. June 1918,

NOW THEREFORE, I, Major General Sir ARTHUR WIGRAM MONEY, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me as Chief Administrator of Occupied Enemy Territory by warrant dated 24th April 1918 under the hand of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Egyptian Expeditionary Force,

HEREBY ORDER AS FOLLOWS:

1. The period within which the negotiable instruments referred to in clause 20 of the Proclamation of the 24th June 1918, must be protested, is extended until 1st February 1919, and the period within which actions must be brought to preserve rights of recourse is extended to the 1st February 1919 or to the fifteenth day following the date of protest, which ever is the later.
2. In clause 14 of the said Proclamation the words "and 176" shall be inserted after the words "section 175"
3. In clauses 22 and 23 of the said Proclamation the expression "Land" includes all forms of immovable property.

A. W. MONEY,
Major General,
Chief Administrator.

Jerusalem, July 20th 1918.

XL

Whereas it is desirable to add to the provisions of the Ottoman Criminal Code concerning the punishment of juvenile offenders,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AS FOLLOWS:-

1. The penalty of whipping may be imposed where the offender is a boy who is over seven and under sixteen years of age.

   The whipping shall be inflicted with a birch or pliable cane and shall not exceed six strokes in the case of boys who are fourteen years of age and under, or twenty-four strokes in the case of boys who are over fourteen years of age. When a penalty of more than twelve strokes is ordered, the whipping shall take place upon two occasions, between which there shall be an interval of not less than three days and the offender shall be detained in prison during that interval.
2. The whipping shall take place privately in the presence of the officer in charge of the prison or other officer deputed by him. A medical practitioner must be present on any occasion when twelve strokes are given.
3. The penalty of whipping may be imposed in substitution for, or in addition to, any penalty prescribed by the said Code, or where the Court orders the boy to be handed over to his parents or guardian.
4. The age up to which the Court may order an offender to be sent to a Reformatory or handed over to his parents or guardian is raised to fourteen years.

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IERVSALEM

5. The provisions of the said Code prescribing a minimum of penal servitude or imprisonment shall not apply where the offender is under eighteen years of age, and the Court shall impose such sentence as it thinks fit.
6. If a juvenile offender cannot produce a certificate of birth, his age shall be determined according to the appreciation of the Court or of tho Examining Judge, provided always that the Court shall not be bound by the finding of the Examining Judge.
7. The power to send a juvenile offender to a Reformatory or to hand him over to his parents or guardian upon their recognizances may be exercised by any Court.

15th August 1918

A. W. MONEY, Major-General,
Chief Administrator.

№ 43. XLI

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

1. The expression "Disorderly House" means a house or room or set of rooms in any house which is frequented by two or more women for the purpose of prostitution.
2. The keeping of a Disorderly House is forbidden within the Town of JERUSALEM except in the area described in the Schedule hereto.
3. Every person who
   (a) keeps, manages or assists in the management of a Disorderly House, or
   (*b*) being the owner or occupier of any premises, knowingly permits such premises or any part thereof to be used as a Disorderly House,

   shall, unless such Disorderly House is situated within the area described in the Schedule, be liable, on conviction, to the penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding L.E. 50 or to both these penalties.

   In the case of a second or subsequent conviction the penalty may be increased to 12 months imprisonment or a fine of L. E. 100 or both.
4. The owner or occupier of premises which are being used as a Disorderly House shall be deemed knowingly to permit such use, unless he can prove that it was not reasonably possible for him to ascertain that the premises were being so used, or that he took all possible steps to cause such use to cease.
5. Every Common Prostitute who is found in or who frequents a Disorderly House situated outside the area described in the Schedule shall on conviction be liable to the penalty of imprisonment not exceeding one month or to a fine not exceeding L.E. 10.
6. Every Common Prostitude who for the purpose of prostitntion loiters in any public place, or who, by word or gesture solicits any member of His Majesty's Forces or who displays herself in doorways or at windows or on balconies shall be liable on conviction to the penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven days or to a fine not exceeding L.E. 2.
7. Every person who keeps, manages or assists in the management of a Disorderly House and permits any entertainment in the nature of music or dancing to be given or any intoxicating liquor to be sold in the Disorderly House shall, on conviction, be liable to the penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding L.E. 25 or to both,

8. Any woman who is suffering from Veneral Disease in a communicable from and who has sexual intercourse with any member of His Majesty's Forces, or who solicits or invites any member of His Majesty's Forces to have sexual intercourse with her shall be liable, on conviction, to the penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months.

THE SCHEDULE above referred to:-

(1) Feingold Street, in Mehellet Nahlat Shafaa.
(2) Achlomo Milner Company in Meo Sharim.

A. W. MONEY, Major General,
Chief Administrator.
Occupied Enemy Territory.

Hdqtrs., O. E. T. A.,
Jerusalem, 27th June, 1918.

№ 43. XLII

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

1. The expression "Disorderly House" means a house or room or rest of rooms in any house which is frequented by two or more women for the purpose of prostitution.
2. The keeping of a Disorderly House is forbidden within the Town of JAFFA except in the area described in the Schedule hereto.
3. Every person who
   (*a*) keeps, manages or assists in the management of a Disorderly House, or
   (*b*) being the owner or occupier of any permises, knowingly permits such premises or any part theoreof to be used as a Disorderly House,
   shall unless such Disorderly House is situated within the area described in the Schedule, be liable, on conviction, to the penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 months or to a fine not exceeding L. E. 50 or to both these penalties. In the case of a secoud or subsequent conviction the penalty may be increased to 12 months imprisonment or a fine of L. E. 100 or both.
4. The owner or occupier of premises which are being used as a Disorderly House shall be deemed knowingly to permit such use, unless he can prove that it was not reasonably possible for him to ascertain that the premises were being so used, or that he took all possible steps to cause such use to cease.
5. Every Common Prostitute who is found in or who frequents a Disorderly House situated outside the area described in the Schedule shall on conviction be liable to the penalty of imprisonment not exceeding one month or to a fine not oxceeding L. E. 10.
6. Every Common Prostitute who for the purpose of prostitution loiters in any public place, or who, by word or gesture solicits any member of His Majesty's Forces or who displays herself in doorways or at windows or on balconies shall be liable on conviction to the penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven days or to a fine not exceeding L. E. 2.
7. Every person who keeps, manages or assists in the management of a Disorderly House and permits any entertainment in the nature of music or dancing to be given or any intoxicating liquor to be sold in the Disorderly House shall, on conviction, be liable

to the penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding L. E. 25 or to both.

8. Any woman who is suffering from Venereal Disease in a communicable from and who has sexual intercourse with any member of His Majesty's Forces, or who solicits or invites any member of His Majesty's Forces to have sexual intercourse with her shall be liable, on conviction, to the penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months.

THE SCHEDULE above referred to :—

Quarter of Jaffa Town known as "Maslakh" quarter, boundaries of which are:

North : Main Road.
East : Old Cemetery.
West : The Sea.
South: Madfaa Cafe

A. W. MONEY, Major-General,
Chief Administrator.
Occupied Enemy Territory

Hdqtrs., O. E. T. A.,
Jerusalem, 27th. June, 1918.

№ 43. XLIII

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

1. The expression "Disorderly House" means a house or room or set of rooms in any house which is frequented by two or more women for the purpose of prostitution.
2. The keeping of a Disorderly House is forbidden within the Town of Bethlehem except in the area described in the Scedule hereto.
3. Every person who—
   (*a*) keeps, manages or assists in the management of a Disorderly House, or
   (*b*) being the owner or occupier of any premises, knowingly permits such premises or any part thereof to be used as a Disorderly House,

   shall, unless such Disorderly House is situated within the area described in the Schedule, be liable, on conviction, to the penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding LE. 50 or to both these penalties.

   In the case of a second or subsequent conviction the penalty may be increased to 12 months' imprisonment or a fine of LE. 100 or both.
4. The owner or occupier of premises which are being used as a Disorderly House shall be deemed knowingly to permit such use, unless he can prove that it was not reasonably possible for him to ascertain that the premises were being so used, or that he took all possible steps to cause such use to cease.
5. Every Common Prostitute who is found in or who frequents a Disorderly House situated outside the area described in the Schedule shall on conviction be liable to the penalty of imprisonment not exceeding one month or to a fine not exceeding LE. 10.
6. Every Common Prostitute who for the purpose of prostitution loiters in any public place, or who, by word or gesture solicits any member of His Majesty's Forces or who displays herself in doorways or at windows or on balconies shall be liable on

conviction to the penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven days or to a fine not exceeding LE. 2.

7. Every person who keeps, manages or assists in the menagement of a Disorderly House and permits any entertainment in the nature of music or dancing to be given or any intoxicating liquor to be sold in the Disorderly House shall, on conviction, be liable to the penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding LE. 25 or to both.
8. Any woman who is suffering from Veneral Disease in a communicable form and who has sexual intercourse with any menber of His Majesty's Forces, or who solicits or invites any member of His Majesty's Forces to have sexual intercourse with her shall be liable, on conviction, to the penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months.

The Schedule above referred to-:

(1) Hosh et Tabarka, and
(2) Hosh Karaa (Ras es suk).

A. W. MONEY, Major-General
Chief Administrator,
Occupied Enemy Territory.

Headquarters, O. E. T. A.,
Jerusalem, 27th June, 1918.

№ 43. XLIV

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

1. The expression "Disorderly House" means a house or room or set of rooms in any house which is frequented by two or more women for the purpose of prostitution.
2. The keeping of a Disorderly House is forbidden within the Town of GAZA except in the area described in the Shedule hereto.
3. Every person who
   (a) keeps, manages or assists in the management of a Disorderly House, or
   (b) being the owner or occupier of any premises, knowingly permits such premises or any part thereof to be used as a Disorderly House.

   shall, unless such Disorderly House is situated within the area described in the Schedule, be liable, on conviction, to the penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding6 months or to a fine not exceeding L. E. 50 or to both these penalties. In the case of a second or subsebuent conviction the penalty may be increased to 12 months imprisonment or a fine of L. E. 100 or both.
4. The owner or occupier of premises which are being used as a Disorderly House shall be deemed knowingly to premit such use, unless he can prove that it was not reasonably possible for him to ascertain that the premises were being so used, or that he took all possible steps to cause such use to cease.
5. Every Common Prostitnte who is found in or who frequents a Disorderly House situated outside the area described in the Schedule shall on conviction be liable to the penalty of imprisonment not exceeding one month or to a fine not exceeding LE.10.
6. Every Common Prostitute who for the purpose of prostitution loiters in any public place, or who, by word or gesture, solicits any member of His Majesty's Forces or

who displays herself in doorways or at windows or on balconies shall be liable on conviction to the penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven days or to a fine not exceeding L. E. 2.

7. Every person who keeps, manages or assits in the management of a Disorderly House and permits any entertainments in the nature of music or dancing to be given or any intoxicating liquor to be sold in the Disorderly House shall, on conviction, be liable to the penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding L. E. 25 or to both.
8. Any woman who is suffering from Venereal Disease in a communicable form and who has sexual intercourse with any member of His Majesty's Forces, or who solicits or invites any member of His Majesty's Forces to have sexual intercourse with her shall be liable, on conviction, to the penalty of imprisonment for a period not exeeding two months.

The schedule above referred to:

The North-eastern portion of Sigaiya quarter bounded on the South by Godeieda and on the West by Sigaiya street.

Hdqrs. O. E. T. A.,
13 July 1918

A. W. MONEY, Major-General,
Chief Administrator,

№ 44. XLV

WHEREAS it has been decided to recognize the principle of the monopoly of tobacco granted by the Ottoman Government to the Régie Co-Intéressée des Tabacs de l'Empire Ottoman without prejudice to the reconsideration of all or any of the rights and privileges granted for the purpose of rendering the monopoly effective and set out in a convention concerning the Concession of the Monopoly of Tobacco, dated 4th August 1913, the Provisional Law as to the monopoly of Tobacco, dated 15th April 1914, and the Regulations concernig the execution of the said Provisional Law, dated 15th April 1914, or in any other Conventions, Laws or Regulations.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Convention, Provisional Law and Regulations aforesaid are re-instated for the time being and shall be deemed to be in force until further notice.

Hedquarters, O. E. T. A.
Jerusalem. 11th June, 1918.

A. W. MONEY, Major General,
Chief Administrator.
Occupied Enemy Territory.

№ 45 XLVI

1. The public is informed that a Proclamation under Martial Law was published in Egypt on 21st February 1918, forbidding the import of gold into Egypt, save under license of the Military Authorities.
2. A second proclamation was published in April 1918 prohibiting the introduction into Egypt of any bank notes issued by or under the sanction of any government at war with His Majesty.

3. Contravention of these proclamations by persons proceeding from O. E. T. to Egypt will entail confiscation of their notes or gold, and may entail more severe penalties.

A. W. MONEY,
Major-General,
Chief Administrator, O. E. T.

Headquarters, O. E. T. A.
Jerusalem. 15 June 1918.

№ 46. XLVII

WHEREAS the Law on Stamp Duties of 1906 is in force and it is expedient to make certain provisions owing to the introduction of Egyptian Currency into the Occupied Territory, and to modify the said Law in certain particulars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

1. The face value of the Ottoman Public Debt Administration stamps will in future be expressed in Egyptian Currency.
2. The said law shall read as though the word "piastres" meant Egyptian piastres instead of Turkish piastres, and paras shall be reckoned on the following basis:

   2 paras equal 1/2 millieme.
   5 paras equal 1 millieme
   10 paras equal 2 1/2 milliemes
   20 paras equal 5 milliemes.

3. If in any documents liable to stamp duty under the said law sums of money are expressed in a currency other than Egyptian Currency, these sums shall be converted into Egyptian Currency, at the official rates and the documents shall be liable to stamp duty upon the amount arrived at by the conversion.

   The official rate for the conversion of Turkish Currency into Egyptian is that 100 Turkish piastres is the equivalent of 87. 75 Egyptian piastres.

4. The same stamps shall be used in payment of fixed and proportional duties and Art. 39 of the said law shall cease to be applied.
5. The documents mentioned in the following clauses of Art. 9 of the said law shall no longer require to be stamped.

   Clause 45
   » 54
   » 74
   » 83
   » 84
   » 101
   » 102

6. The provisions of Arts. 31 to 33 inclusive of the said law shall be varied by the substitution of the "Receiver and Accountant General" of the Occupied Territory for the Ottoman Public Debt Administration.

A. W. MONEY,
Major-General,
Chief Administrator, O. E. T.

Headquarters, O. E. T. A.
Jerusalem, 15 June 1918.

№ 47. XLVIII

WHEREAS for the better control of commercial transactions it is desirable to enforce by penalty the obligation to keep proper books of account imposed upon a trader by the Ottoman Commercial code and to make provision for the inspection of these books,

IT IS ORDERED as follows:-

1. Traders who fail to keep, or who keep irregularly, the books which the Ottoman Commercial code requires them to keep shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding LE. 10.
2. Traders books must be produced upon demand to any person duly authorised by a Military Governor or Deputy Military Governor.
3. An offence against this Ordinance shall be triable by a Magistrates' court.

A. W. MONEY.
Major-General,
Chief Administrator O. E. T.

Occupied Enemy Territory Administration
Jerusalem 19th June, 1918,

№ 49. XLIX

The Court of Appeal and the Court of First Instance at Jerusalem are now open.
The Court House is in the Russian Buildings.

(Signed) ORME CLARKE
Major
Senior Judicial Officer.

№ 50. L

On and after the 1st October 1918 no person shall carry on the profession of advocate unless he has obtained a license from the Senior Judicial Officer, Law Courts, Jerusalem.

Applications for license must state:

1. The full name, age, and address of the applicant.
2. Particulars, setting out the legal degrees held by the applicant or, if he has no degrees, how he obtained his legal training.
3. The names and addresses of three well known persons as references.

A. W. MONEY.
Major-General.
Chief Administrator

O. E. T. A.
Jerusalem, July 15th 1918.

№ 53. LI

The Public is hereby informed that arrangements have been made for the transmission by means of Money Orders of sums not exceeding L. E. 40. to persons resident in Palestine, Egypt, and certain other countries.

Full particulars regarding this service may be obtained, on verbal application only, at the Army Post Office at any of the undermentioned places :-

BEERSHEBA
DEIR-EL-BELAH
GAZA
JAFFA
JERUSALEM
RAMLEH

A. W. MONEY,
Major-General,
Chief Administrator.

Jerusalem, July 15th 1918.

№ 56. LII

1. Any person, whether the holder of a license or not, who sells or delivers any wine' spirit or other intoxicating liquor to a child apparently under the age of seventeen shall be guilty of an offence under this Notice.
2. If a person convicted under the preceding clause is the holder of a license, the Court may, in addition to any other penalty which it may think fit to impose, suspend or cancel the license.
3. Any child apparently under the age of seventeen who is found to be in possession of any wine, spirit or other intoxicating liquor shall be guilty of an offence under this Notice, and the parents or guardians or other persons having charge of a child convicted under this Notice shall be deemed to have committed an offence unless they satisfy the Court that they took all reasonable steps to keep the child in control.
4. Any money found upon a child convicted under this Notice may be confiscated upon the Order of the Court.
5. The Court shall not convict if it is satisfied that the child, though apparently under seventeen years of age, is in fact of or over that age.
6. Offences against this Notice shall be triable before a Military Governor's Court or a Milltary Magistrate.

A. W. MONEY,
Major General,
Chief Administrator.

Jerusalem, July 19th 1918.

№ 57 LIII

CARRYING AND POSSESSING FIREARMS.

1. Notices numbers 21, 22, 23 and 27 of 3rd March 1918 and Notice number 31 of 30th March 1918 are hereby cancelled, but without prejudice to any proceedings which may be pending under any of the said Notices
2. Save as hereinafter expressly provided, no inhabitant of Occupied Enemy Territory may be in possession of a rifle, revolver or pistol or of ball ammunition.
3. Bedouin Arabs having no fixed abode and dwelling East of the Nablus-Jerusalem-Hebron-Beersheba road and South of the Beersheba-Rafa railway may carry firearms (other than British Military weapons) and ball ammunition, provided always that they may not, if they are carrying firearms, approach within gunshot of the said road or railway, or of any village or town.

4. The Bedouin Arabs aforesaid are required to hand in all British Military firearms and ball ammunition for any of these weapons whithin one month of the date of this Notice.
5. Military Governors may reissue, limited numbers of obsolete firearms of no military value to inhabitants for whom firearms are necessary for the protection of crops, orchards or vineyards. No charge will be made for the license·
6. Persons giving information leading to the proof of unlawful possession of serviceable rifles, revolvers and pistols will receive a reward of 50 piastres for every serviceable weapon discovered, and the identity of persons giving the information will not be disclosed. Rewards will also be given on the same condition for information leading to substantial discoveries of ammunition.
7. Any person found in possession of a rifle, revolver or pistol or ball ammunition in contravention of this Notice will be liable to imprisonment or fine to both these

A. W. MONEY,
Major-General,
Chief Administrator.

Jerusalem, 12th August 1918.

№ 58. LIV

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provisions for the better safeguarding of the Coast of Occupied Enemy Territory;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, EDMUND HENRY HYNMAN ALLENBY, in exorcise of the powers conferred upon me as General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Egyptian Expeditionary Force,

HEREBY ORDER AS FOLLOWS:-

1. No person is allowed to land on or embark from the Coast of Enemy Territory except between the landing marks erected at the places set out in the Schedule hereto.
2. No person shall be allowed to land or embark at an authorized landing place except between the hours of sunrise and sunset and unless he is in possession of a seaman's or fisherman's pass, or such other pass as may be prescribed.
3. No person shall be allowed to be on the seashore on the Coast of Occupied Enemy Territory between the hours of sunset and sunrise, and no person shall, except with lawful cause, as to which the burden of proof shall be upon the person concerned, approach within a quarter of a mile of the said seashore within the said hours.
4. No lights of any kind shall be shown from any place on or near the Coast of Occupied Enemy Territory in such a manner as to be visible from any point in the Mediterranean Sea.
5. Any person landing or embarking in contravention of this Proclamation, who is unable to show that he was forced thereto by stress of weather or other circumstances over which he had no control, and any person contravening in any other way the terms of this Proclamation shall be deemed to have committed an offence under Martial Law.
6. A reward will be paid to any person giving information which leads to the arrest of any individual landing or embarking in contravention of this Proclamation. A sub-

stantial sum will be paid in cases where the individual arrested was carrying seditious literature or was attempting to smuggle arms or ammunition or was engaged in spying or doing or attempting to do any other act prejudicial to the safety of the Army of Occupation.

SCEDULE:

The following landing places have been selected by the Military Governors of GAZA and JAFFA:—

GAZA: Between a quarter of a mile North and a quarter of a mile South of village of JURA (ASKALON). Notice boards denoting these points will be fixed.

JAFFA: Between the CUSTOMS and a point to be marked by a Notice board about a quarter of a mile South.

E. H. H. ALLENBY, General,
Commanding-in-Chief
Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

July 22, 1918.

№ 60. LV

1. All persons in Occupied Enemy Territory owning mechanically propelled vehicles are required within one month of the date of publication of this Notice to register the said vehicles at the Military Governorate (Police Department) of the District where they reside. Persons who import these vehicles into Occupied Enemy Territory after the period aforesaid must register them as soon as possible after their importation.
2. Persons registerig the said vehicles must furnish to the registering authority all particulars which that authoriry may require.
3. On registration a letter prefix and a number will be allotted for the vehicle registered, and the letter prefix and registered number must thereafter appear on the front and the back of the vehicle. They may be painted on the vehicle itself or number plates may be used. The letters and number must not be less than 4 inches in height.
4. The number may only be used on the particular vehicle for which it is allotted, and, if the ownership of the vehicle is changed a new registration is required.
5. The registering authority shall deliver to the owner of each car registered a certificate containing the name of the owner, the letter prefix and number allotted and sufficient particulars to enable the vehicle to be identified.
6. On registration a fee of P. T. 20 will be charged to cover expenses. This fee will not be charged in the caso of vehicles owned by Syria and Palestina Relief Fund, the American Red Cross Units or the Zioniat Commission.
7. Any perron who owns a mechanically propelled vehicle and who fails to register it in accordance with this Notice, or who fails to comply in any other respect with the provisions of this Notice, shall be guilty of an offence triable before a Military Magistrate.
8. The expression "mechanically propelled vehicle" includes a motor-bicycle.
9. This Notice does not apply to mechanically propelled vehicles owned by the Army of Occupation.

A. W. MONEY,
Major-General,
Chief Administrator.

Hdqrs. O. E. T. A.
Jerusalem, Aug. 31st 1918.

№ 61. LVI

HOUSE & LAND TAX.

1. The House & Land Tax now in force is the House & Land Tax levied by the Imperial Ottoman Government before 30th September, 1914, and includes all additions until that date.
2. The House & Land Tax will be collected:
   (a) In one instalment when the amount is below P. T. 100.
   (b) In two instalments when the amount is above P.T. 100, the first being due on on the 15th August, 1918, and the second on 15th November, 1918.
3. No payments on account will be received.
4. The collection will be made against receipts issued by the occupied Enemy Territory Administration, which will be signed by the Mudir-Mal and bear the official seal.
5. The period allowed for the payment of each instalment is 6 weeks, after which defaulters are liable to the usual proceedings for recovery.

A. W. MONEY,
Major-General,
Chief Administrator.

O. E. T. A.
Jerusalem, 12th August, 1918.

No. 62. LVII

WARNING IS HEREBY GIVEN that inhabitants of Occupied Enemy Territory are forbidden to sell Alcoholic Liquor to the Public between the hours of 9 p. m. and 5 a. m. and between 2 p. m. and 6 p. m.

Any person who, contrary to the provisions of this Notice, shall sell or offer for sale or shall in any way be knowingly concerned in selling or offering for sale Alcoholic Liquor during prohibited hours shall, upon conviction by a Military Governor's Court or by a Military Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months or fine not exceeding £E. 50.

The Court may, in case of conviction, further order that the prisoner shall not, during such period, not exceeding one year, as shall be mentioned in the sentence, be concerned either as owner, manager or otherwise in the conduct of any establishment in which Alcoholic Liquor is offered for sale.

A. W. MONEY,
Major-General,
Chief Administrator.

Hdptrs., O. E. T, A.

№ 63. LVIII

It has come to the notice of the Military Authorites that persons have been using for wrapping up parcels paper containing printed matter emanating from enemy sources.

Warning is hereby given that any person who is found to be in possession of any paper containing printed matter published by the enemy since the begining of the war will be guilty of an offence triable by a Military Governor's Court or a Military Magistrate.

A. W. MONEY,
Major-General,
Chief Administrator.

Hdqrs., O. E. T. A.
August 31st 1918.

№ 65. LVX

The sending of letters from one place to another otherwise than through the post is forbidden, provided that this prohibition shall not apply to the sending of letters to or from villages where there are no postal facilities.

The Writer and carrier of a letter sent in contravention of this Notice shall be deemed to have committed an offence triable by a Military Magistrate.

(Sgd) A. W. Money,
Major-General,
Chief Administrator.

O. E. T. A.
Jerusalem, August 25th 1918.

№ 66. LX

A Moslem Religious Court of Appeal has been established in Jerusalem.

Any final judment passed by a Moslem Religious Court since the Occupation is appealable before this Court of Appeal provided that appeal is entered before the 1st October 1918.

The procedure to be followed on appeal may be ascertained on application to any Moslem Religious Court.

A. W. MONEY,
Major-General,
Chief Administrator.

Hdqrs. O. E. T. A.
Jerusalem, September 13th, 1918.

LXI

WHEREAS it has been brought to my notice that persons in Egypt have been trafficking in Bank Notes issued by the Ottoman Government.

NOW I, EDMUND HENRY HYNMAN ALLENBY, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me as General Officer Commanding-in Chief His Britannic Majesty's Forces in Egypt,

HEREBY ORDER AS FOLLOWS:

1. No person shall introduce or seek to introduce into Egypt any Bank Notes issued by or under the sanction of any Government at War with His Majesty and no person being in Egypt shall pay or recieve any such Notes in Egypt or shall, whether in Egypt or elsewhere, deal or attempt to deal or speculate in any such Notes.
2. Any Notes brought across the Customs line shall be deemed to be introduced into Egypt.
3. Any Notes dealt with in contravention of the provisions of this proclamation shall be liable to be confiscated without prejudice to any other proceedings under Martial Law.

E. H. H. ALLENBY, General
Commanding-in-Chief, Egyptian Expeditionnary Force.

March 30th 1918.

NO. 67. LXII

Whereas it is expedient to assist land owners and cultivators to bring their land into cultivatiou by making advances in money and kind from Government funds and it is in consequence necessary to enable them to dispose to the Occupied Enemy Territory Administrator of their crops by way of security for such advances.

IT IS HEREBY ENACTED AS FOLLOWS:-

1. Contracts made, whether before or after the publication of this Ordinance, with the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration in the form annexed hereto shall be deemed to be valid and may be executed according te the terms thereof.
2. The Occupied Enemy Territory Administration may take the crops made security for an advance, wherever they may be found, in satisfaction of their rights under the said Contracts and, in the event of any adverse claim to the land which would affect the right of the cultivator to the crops, or of execution on the said crops, or of foreclosure of a mortgage on the lands upon which the crops are growing, shall have priority over all other creditors or claimants.
3. A register of persons entering into contracts with the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration in the form aforesaid shall be kept at the offices of the District Administration and shall be open to inspection by the public on such days and at such hours as the Military Governor may direct.

Hdqrs., O. E. T. A.
Jerusalem, September 8th 1918.

A. W. MONEY,
Major-General,
Chief Administrator.
Occupied Enemy Territory.

№ 68. LXIII

1. Inhabitants are hereby warned that it is an offenco to conceal or give shelter to any Egyptian or Palestinian natives who are serving in or employed by the Army of Occupation and who are absent without leave. The owner of any house or tent in which an absentee is found will be punished unless he can prove it was not possible for him to know that the absentee was there.
2. All persons are required to give immediate notice to the authorities if the whereabouts of an absentee comes to their knowledge.
3. Any person who fails to comply with the terms of this Notice will be tried before a Military Governor's Court or a Military Magistrate.

A. W. MONEY
Major General
Chief Administrator

Hdqtrs., O. E. T. A.
Jerusalem, 20 Sept. 1918.

№ 69. LXIV

In clause 2 and 7 of Notice № 57 dated 12th August 1918 the words « a fire arm of any description » shall be substituted for the words « a rifle, revolver or pistol. »

A. W. MONEY,
Major General,
Chief Administrator.

Hdqrs. O. E· T. A.
Jerusalem, September 20th 1918.

№ 71. LXV

O. E. T. FOREST DEPARTMENT

1. Except with the consent in writing of a Military Governor or Deputy Military Governor, no oak or carob tree in Occupied Enemy Territory may be cut down for any purpose whatever.
2. In no circumstances whatever may oak roots be dug out.
3. It shall not be a defence to a charge under this notice that the tree or trees were cut down to fulfil a contract for the supply of wood to the Military Authorities.
4. Offences under sections 1 and 2 are punishable with imprisonment not exceeding six months or with fine not exceeding LE. 100 or with both, and may be tried by a Civil Magistrate.

A. W. MONEY,
Major-General,
Chief Administator.
Occupied Enemy Territory Administration.

1st October 1918.

№ 74. LXVI

PUBLIC HEALTH REGULATIONS.

ORDINANCE No. 1.

SECTION I.

Regulations as to registration of births and deaths.

1. Every birth shall be notified to the Public Health Office within 15 days.
2. The following persons shall be responsible for notifying the birth: the father, the mother, the midwife attending the birth, the Imam and the Mukhtar of the village or quarter.
3. The occurrence of a death shall be notified in all cases forthwith to the Mukhtar and the Imam of the village or quarter, and to the Public Health Office within 24 hours if it occurs in a town or village where there is a Public Health Office, and within 48 hours in other cases.
4. The following persons shall be responsible for notifying the death; both to the Mukhtar and Imam and to the Public Health Office: —

(1) The head of the family with whom the deceased was living.
(2) The medical practitioner who attended the deceased during his last illness.
(3) In the case of a death in a hospital, prison, public or religious or charitable institution, hotel or Khan, the director, manager or head.
(4) In the case of a death occurring in a conveyance or caravan, the conductor or Rais in charge.
(5) The Mukhtar or Imam of the village or quarter shall, in all cases, be responsible for notifying the occurence of a death to the Public Health Office.
(6) A Register of Births and Deaths shall be kept at the Public Health Office in such form and manner as may be ordered from time to time.
(7) Any person responsible for notifying a birth or death shall be liable, in default, to a fine not exceeding £E. 1 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

SECTION II.

Vaccination

1. Every child shall be vaccinated within three months of birth. There shall be no charge for vaccination when performed at a vaccination station by an official of the Public Health Department.
2. If in the opinion of the Medical Officer of the Public Health Department the state of the child's health or the conditions of its surroundigs make it inadvisable that it should be vaccinated, the operation may be postponed until such time as the Medical Officer thinks fit.

3. The parent or guardian of the child is responsible that the child be vaccinated and that after vaccination it be brought to the vaccinator for inspection at such time and place as the vaccinator may direct.
4. The parent of guardian of the child is responsible for vaccination being performed within two month when it has became apparent that the primary vaccination has been unsuccessful.
5. The parent or guardian of a child who is responsible for the vaccination or revaccination or for the production of the child for inspection is liable, in default, to a fine not exceeding £E. 1 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.
6. Every vaccination shall be registered at the Public Health Office.
7. A Military Governor may by public notice order all persons residing in his district or any part thereof to be vaccinated within a specified time, under penalty of a fine not exceeding £E. 1 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, unless such persons can show they have been vaccinated within a period which, in the opinion of the Public Health inspector, affords sufficient protection against small pox.
8. Every adult person or the parent or guardian of a child when vaccinated or revaccinated shall be entitled to a certificate from the operator that the operation has been performed. The certificate shall be given free of charge if demanded at the time of operation.

SECTION III.

Communicable Diseases.

1. A Communicable disease means any of the following diseases, that is to say: —

Anthrax
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.
Chicken pox.
Cholera.
Dengue.
Diphtheria.
Dysentery.
Enteric fever including para-typhoid fever.
German measles.
Glanders.
Hydrophobia.
Leprosy.
Malaria including blackwater fever.
Malta fever.
Measles.
Mumps.
Plague.
Puerperal fever.
Relapsing fever.
Scarlet fever or Scarletina.
Small pox.
Tubercle of lung.
Typhus
Whooping Cough.

2. Upon the certificate of a Medical Officer of the Public Health Department that any of the following diseases are epidemic in his district, they may be added by public notice to the list specified in pare. I.:—

Diarrhoea.
Erysipelas.
Influenza.
Pneumonia.

3. The notification of a communicable disease is compulsory. The persons hereinafter mentioned as soon as they respectively become aware of the case, shall send notice

thereof to the Public Health office or to the nearest Police Post which shall immediately inform the Public Health Office:—

(a) The Medical Officer, if any, attending the person so suffering.
(b) The person so suffering if an adult.
(c) The head of the family with whom such person is residing.
(d) The Imam or moukhtar of the village or quarter.
(e) The Rais, of a convoy or caravan.

4. Every person required by para. 3 to give notice of a communicable disease, shall, in default, be liable to a fine not exceeding L. E. 1 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

5. Any person who:-

(a) While suffering from a communicable disease wilfully exposes himself to the public danger, or
(b) Being in charge of any person so suffering wilfully exposes the sufferer, or
(c) Wilfully gives, sells, transfers, or displays to the public danger and without previous disinfection any bedding. clothing or other articles, which have been exposed to infection from any such disease shall be liable to the penalties specified in the preceeding article.

6. A Medical Officer of the Public Health Department may order the removal of any person suffering from communicable disease who is without proper accommodation to any hospital or place provided for the reception of such persons within the Occupied Territory.

SECTION IV

Persons Found Dead.

1. A person finding a dead body shall at once inform the nearest Police Post or a gendarme. In default he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding P. T. 50.

SECTION V.

Burials.

In towns where there is a Public Health Office,

1. No burial shall take place, except in case of necessity, until a licensed doctor has certified that death in his opinion was due to natural causes, and a permit for burial has been obtained from the Public Health Office. The Permit is given gratuitously.
2. Burial shall take place not sooner than 3 hours and not later than 48 hours after death unless a Public Medical Officer specially authorises later burial.
3. No burial shall take place after sunset, save that in the event of the death of a Jew after 4.0 p.m. on Friday. burial shall be permitted up to the hour of 11 p.m. on the Saturday, but not later.
4. A person acting in contravention of this section shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding L. E. 1. or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one week.

SECTION VI

Licenses to medical men and others

1. No person shall exercise the profession or calling of a Physician Surgeon, Dentist, Midwife, Pharmacist or Druggist, unless he has previously obtained a license to be granted by the Public Health Administration.
2. A license may be cancelled at any time on the recommendation of the Administration and a person whose license has been cancelled shall have no right to compensation.
3. Following fees shall be charged for the issue of licenses:-
   For the license of a Physician, Surgeon or Dentist L.E. 2.
   For the license of a Pharmacist or Druggist L.E. I.
   For the license of a Midwife P. T. 25.
   The license of a Physician or Surgeon shall be taken to include a license to act as a Pharmacist.
4. A person exercising any of the aforesaid professions or callings in contravention of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding L.E. 5 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month and in the case of a second offence, to a fine not exceeding L.E. 50 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

SECTION VII

Duties of Householders.

1. Every occupier of buildings and every owner of unoccupied buildings in any town or village shall
(a) Keep clean such buildings and their immediate vicinity.
(b) Clear and remove any deposit of filth, house refuse or street sweepings, or other objectionable matter in or on such buildings or in their immediate vicinity.
2. If the owner or occupier of any building permits it to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, he may be required by notice in writing from a Military Governor to cleanse it or put it in a proper state within 24 hours of the receipt of such notice.
3. If any building appears to a Military Governor to be unfit for human habitation, he may, by notice in writing, prohibit the owner or occupier thereof from using or permitting it to be used until it has been rendered fit for habitation.
4. Any person disobeying a notice of a Military Governor shall be liable to a fine not exceeding L.E. 5 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month; and in addition a Military Governor may, if he thinks fit, have any building put into a proper state at the expense of the owner or occupier.

SECTION VIII.

General Provisions

1. This Ordinance applies to all the territory now occupied and that may hereinafter be occupied by the British Army.
2. The provisions of this Ordinance shall be substituted for the provision of Ottoman law dealing with the matters aforesaid.
3. Any offence against this Ordinance may be tried by a civil Court.

A. W. MONEY, Major-General,
Chief Administrator.

16. May, 1918.

№ 75. LXVII

WHEREAS the Ottoman Land Laws require that all sales, mortgages, transfers of mortgage or other dispositions of immovable property shall be registered in the Land Registry,

WHEREAS it is not possible to reorganize at present the Land Registry Offices.

And WHEREAS it is expedient to limit the length of period for which leases may be granted and to provide that prescription shall not run against the Occupied Enemy Territory Admistration,

NOW, therefore I, Major-General Sir Arthur Wigram Money, in exercise of powers conferred upon me as Chief Administrator of Occupied Enemy Territory by warrant dated 24th April 1918 under the hand of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

HEREBY ORDER AS FOLLOWS:-

1. The expression "disposition" in this Proclamation means a sale, mortgage, transfer of mortgage, gift, dedication as waqf or other disposition of immovable property and includes any agreement for a disposition of immovable property.
2. All persons concerned are warned that until it is possible to reorganize the Land Registry Offices, owners of immovable property have no power to make disposition of their immovable property, and that any disposition made in contravention of this Proclamation is invalid,
3. If a mortgagor wishes and is entitled to repay the money due under a mortgage the money may be repaid, provided that the parties execute a document of disharge before a Notary Public and that documents of title in the hands of the mortgagee are handed over to the mortgagor in his presence.
4. No lease of immovable property shall be made for a period exceeding three years.
5. Any order made by a Court in an action for the possession of immovable property shall be provisional only pending a land settlement. The Court in deciding such actions shall follow the rules laid down in the Magistrate's Law 1913 as amended, unless upon a consideration of the relevant facts it is of opinion that the strict application of those rules will result in injustice, in which case it may make such order as may seem just in the circumstances.
6. As from the date of the Occupation and until further notice, prescription in respect of immovable property shall not run against the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration.
7. This Proclamation shall apply to the (Ottoman) Sanjaks of Nablus and Acre, and the date of the Occupation shall for the purposes of this Proclamation be deemed to be 1st October 1918.
8. Nothing in this Proclamation shall affect the right of the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration to buy, sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of immovable property or to grant or take a lease for any period.

A. W. MONEY, Major-General,
Chief Administrator.

Jerusalem, 18th November 1918.

NO. 76. LXVIII

WHEREAS the Ottoman Land Laws require that all sales, mortgages, transfers of mortgage or other dispositions of immovable property shall be registered in the Land Registry,

And whereas most of the registers of land in the Occupied Enemy Territory have been removed by the Turkish Authorities and it has not yet been possible to re-establish and reorganize the Land Registry Offices and in consequence no sale, mortgage, transfer of mortgage or other disposition made since the occupation of the enemy territory has any validity.

And whereas it it expedient to limit the length of period for which leases may be granted and to provide that prescription shall not run against the Occupied Territory Administration,

NOW, therefore I, Major-General Sir Arthur Wigram Money, in exercice of powers conferred upon me as Chief Administrator of Occupied Enemy Territory by warrant dated 24th April 1918 under the hand of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Egyptian Expeditionary Force-

HEREBY ORDER AS FOLLOWS:-

1. The expression "disposition" in this Proclamation means a sale, mortgage, gift, dedication as waqf or other disposition of immovable property and includes any agreement for a disposition of immovable property.
2. All persons coucerned are warned that, until it is possible to re-establish and reorganize the Land Registry Offices, owners of immovable property have no power to make dispositions of their immovable property which has taken place, or may hereafter take place, in contravention of this Proclamation is invalid that a disposition already made with the written consent of a British Officer of the Administration shall be deemed to be valid subject to registration on the reestablishment of the Land Registry Offices.
3. If any person has paid money in respect of any invalid disposition or has parted with the possession of the property under an invalid disposition made since the date of the occupation, he is at liberty to apply to the Courts within two months from the date of this Proclamation claiming repayment of the money paid on giving up possession if he has been allowed to go into possession, or claiming possession of the property on repayment of the money paid to him.
4. If a mortgagor wishes and is entitled to repay the money due under a mortgage the money may be repaid, provided that the parties execute a document of disharge before a Notary Public and that the documents of title in the hands of the mortgagee are handed over to the mortgagor in his presence.
5. No lease of immovable property shall be made for a period exceeding three years.
6. Any order made by a Court in an action for the possession of immovable property shall be provisional only pending a land settlement. The Court in deciding such actions shall follow the rules laid down in the Magistrate's Law 1913 as amended, unless upon a consideration of all the relevant facts it is of opinion that the strict application of those rules will result in injustice, in which case it may make such order as may seem just in the circumstances.

7. As from the date of the Occupation and until further notice, prescription in respect of immovable property shall not run against the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration
8. This Proclamation shall apply to the Ottoman Sanjak of Jerusalem, and the date of the Occupation shall for the purposes of the Proclamation, be deemed to be 1st December 1917,
9. Nothing in this Proclamation shall affect the right of the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration to buy, sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of immovable property or to grant or take a lease for any period.

A. W. MONEY,
Major-General,
Chief Administrator.

Jerusalem, 18th November 1918.

№ 77. LXIX

EXPORT DUTY.

The 1% ad valorem Export Duty in force under Turkish Administration will be collected on and after the 15th inst.

All goods exported will be liable to this duty. Parcels sent by post will be exempted.

A. W. Money. Major-General,
Chief Administrator.
Occupied Enemy Territory.

Headquarters, O. E. T. A.
Jerusalem. 10th November 1918.

№ 9. LXX

In future petitions will not be accepted unless on paper specially stamped.

This Stamped paper will be obtained from the Office of any Military Governor or Deputy Military Governor at the rate of 2 Piastres Egyptian each stamped sheet.

A. W. MONEY, Major-General,
Chief Administrator.

Jerusalem, 15, Nov. 1918.

№ 57. A. LXXI

CARRYING AND POSSESSING FIREARMS.

1. Save as hereinafter expressly provided, no inhabitants of the former Turkish Sanjaks of Nablus and Akka may be in possession of firearms, or ball ammunition.
2. Bedouin Arabs having no fixed abode and dwelling East of the main road connecting Tiberias Nazareth Jenin Nablus and Jerusalem may carry firearms (other than British Militaty weapons) and ball ammunition, provided always that they may not, if they are carrying firearms, approach within gunshot of that road or of any railway, village, or town.

3. With the exception of the Beduin Arabs mentioned in para. 2. Inhabitants of Occupied Enemy Territory are required to hand in to the nearest Military or Deputy Military Governor's office all firearms and ball ammunition within one month of the date of this notice
4. The Beduin Arabs aforesaid are required to hand in all British Military firearms and ball ammunition for any of these weepons within one month of the date of this notice.
5. Military Governors may reissue, on license, limited numbers of obsolete firearms of no Military value to inhabitants for whom firearms are necessary for the protection of crops, orchards or vineyards. No charge will be made for the license.
6. Persons giving information leading to the proof of unlawful possession of serviceable firearms will receive a reward of 50 piastres for every serviceable weapon discovered and the identity of persons giving the information will not be disclosed. Rewards will also be given on the same condition for information leading to substantial discoveries of ammunition.
7. Any person found in possession of firearms or ball ammunition in contravention of this notice will be liable to imprisonment or fine or to both these punishments.

A. W. MONEY,
Major-General,
Chief Administrator.

Hdqtrs., O. E. T. A.,
Oct. 30th, 1918.

№ 81. LXXIV

WHEREAS, owing to the extension of Occupied Enemy Territory (South) it is necessary to make further arrangements for the organisation of Courts of Justice and to supplement in certain particulars the provisions of the Proclamation of 24th June 1918.

NOW, therefore, I Major-General SIR ARTHUR WIGRAM MONEY, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me as Chief Administrator of Occupied Enemy Territory (South) by warrants dated 24th April 1918 and 29th October 1918 under the hand of the General Officer, Commanding-in-Chief the Egyptian Expeditionary Force,

HEREBY ORDER AS FOLLOWS:-

TEXT

PRELIMINARY

1. Subject to the modifications hereinafter contained all the provisions of the Proclamation of June 24th 1918, as amended by the Proclamation of July 20th 1918, and all the Rules of Court issued in accordance with the Proclamation shall apply to the Sanjaks of Nablus and Acre as fully as they have applied to the Sanjak of Jerusalem.

CIVIL COURTS.

2. Court of 1st Instance shall be established at Nablus, Haifa and Tiberias. The area of jurisdiction of the Court of 1st Instance of Nablus shall be the Kazas of Nablus,

Tulkarem and Jenin. The area of jurisdiction of the Court of 1st Instance of Haifa shall be the Kazas of Haifa, Acre and Nazareth. The area of jurisdiction of the Court of 1st Instance of Tiberias shall be the Kazas of Tiberias and Safed.

Courts of 1st Instance shall be validly constituted by a single British Judicial Officer. They shall hear cases on appeal from the Magistrate's Courts within their area of jurisdiction.

3. The Court of Appeal at Jerusalem shall hear appeals in civil and criminal cases from all Courts of 1st Instance in the O. E. T. (South) and shall try as an Assize Court all crimes committed in the O. E. T. (South) provided that an Assize Court may be constituted in the Sanjak of Acre by any British Judicial Officer and any 2 judges eligible to sit as members of the Court of appeal.

RELIGIOUS COURTS.

4. Moslem Religious Courts will be established in such Kazas of the Sanjaks of Nablus and Acre as the Senior Judicial Officer may appoint. The jurisdiction and law and procedure of these Courts shall be as they were before the promulgation of the Ottoman Laws of 25 October 1333 (1917) concerning Family Rights and concerning procedure in the Religious Courts, provided that any cases heard or pending before the Courts at the time of the Occupation in virtue of the said laws shall be deemed to have been validly entered.
5. The jurisdiction and law of the Courts of the Christian and Jewish communities in the Sanjaks of Nablus and Acre in matters of personal statute shall be as they were before the promulgation of the said Ottoman Laws,
6. An appeal shall lie from any final judgment already passed by a Moslem Religious Court in the Sanjaks of Nablus and Acre to the Moslem Religious Court of Appeal provided that the application is entered within 20 days of the publication of this Proclamation.

LIMITATION AND PRESCRIPTION.

7. The provisions of Clause 16 of the Proclamation of June 24th 1918 shall apply to the Courts reestablished under this Proclamation.

PAYMENT OF DEBTS AND BANKRUPTCY.

8. The term for the postponement of payment fixed by the Ottoman law of Moratorium of 10th December 1917 having expired in March 1918, all debts incurred or payable in the Sanjaks of Nablus and Acre have now become payable in full; and interest at the rates and under the conditions fixed in the said laws will be payable on all debts thereby affected.
9. The provisions of clause 20 of the Proclamation of June 24th 1918 and of clause 1 of the Proclamation of July 20th 1918 shall apply to the whole of the Occupied Territory. and the provisions of clauses 21 and 22 of the said Proclamation of June 24th shall be substituted for those contained in Art. 5 of the Otttoman law of Moratorium of 10th December 1917.

10. Any judicial proceedings pending before a Court now sitting in the Sanjaks of Nablus and Acre or which may have been begun before the Court sitting in those Sanjaks before the occupation may be continued before the Courts having jurisdiction under this Proclamation.

A. W. MONEY.
Major-General
Chief Administrator

Headquarters O.E.T.A.
Jerusalem. 1st November 1918.

№ 84 LXXV

1. Any person convicted by a Court of having introduced, or attempted to introduce, into a Prison alcoholic liquors, tobacco, hashish, money arms or other weapons, or articles to facilitate escape may be punished with imprisonment not exceeding one month or with a fine not exceeding P. T. 500 or both penalty.
2. Prisoners who introduce letters into the prison or secretly pass out letters from the prison shall be liable to the same punishment.

A. W. MONEY.
Major-General,
Chief Administrator.

Headquarters O.E.T.A. (South)
Jerusalem. 1 December 1918.

№ 85. LXXVI

WHEREAS it is expedient to assist land owners and cultivators to bring their land into cultivation, and to improve the already existing system of cultivation by making advances in money and kind from Government funds, and it is in consequence necessary to give the O. E. T. A. an effective security for such advances over the crops and stock and implements belonging to such landowners and cultivators.

IT IS HEREBY ENACTED AS FOLLOWS:-

1. Contracts made whether before or after the publication of this Ordinance, with the O. E. T. A. in the form of Schedules A & B hereto annexed shall be deemed to be valid and may be executed according to the terms thereof.
2. The O. E. T. A. may take the crops and stock and implements made security for an advance wherever they may be found, in satisfaction of their rights under the said contracts. The O. E. T. A. shall have a priority and preference over all creditors and claimants even though such creditors or claimants hold a mortgage over the lands, or a pledge or any other security over the crops or stock or implements.
3. A register of persons entering into contract in terms of this Ordinance with the O. E. T. A. shall be kept at the offices of the district Administration, and shall be open to inspection by the public on such hours as the Military Governor may direct.
4. This Ordinance shall be substitude for the Ordinance dated 8th September 1918 which is hereby rescinded.

A. W. MONEY,
Major-General
Chief Administrator

Hdqrs, O. E. T. A.
Jerusalem, 30th November, 1918.

APPENDICES

Local Form. O. Q. 4.

SCHEDULE A.

CONTRACT

I / we agree (jointly and severally) to repay to (Military Governor on behalf of) OCCUPIED ENEMY TERRITORY ADMINISTRATION the sums appearing in the Shedule hereto, representing the advances made to me / us whether in money or kind by the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration upon the dates set out in the said Schedule.

And I / we further (jointly and severally) agree to pay interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum upon the sums from time to time outstanding until the whole amount due under this contract is repaid.

(a). The fuel shall be used solely for the purpose of irrigating my / our gardens and in the event of this fuel being used or disposed of for any other purpose a purpose a penalty not exceeding twice the value of the fuel so used or disposed of may be exacted by the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration.

(b). The Occupied Enemy Territory Administration has a right at any time to buy such part of my / our garden's crops at the then current requisitioning rates or, in the event of there being no requisitioning rates, at a price to be fixed by the Administration as may cover the then outstanding and due debt to Administration under this contract together with the cost (if any) of picking, removing and disposing of the part of the crops so bought.

(c). For the purpose of protecting or exercising its rights under this contract, the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration may, without having recourse to the law Courts and without giving notice seize the whole or any part of my / our garden's crops where soever situated and whether gathered or not.

(d). I / we will not enter into any contract of sale of my / our garden's crops without the consent in writing of the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration, and this contract shall operate as an assignment to the Administration of any benefit accruing to me / us under any contract of sale of the said crops or any part of them whether made with or without consent of the Administration.

This contract is made in duplicate, one copy in English and the other in Arabic. In case of dispute the English copy shall prevail.

.....

Place .....

Date .....

Witness .....

No.	Date.	Material Advanced	Agreed value or sums advanced in cash.	RECEIPT.	Repayment on Acct.		Initials.
					Sum.	Date.	

Local Eorm O. Q. 13

SCHEDULE B.

CONTRACT.

I/we agree (jointly and severally) to repay to (Military Governor on behalf of) the O. E. T. A. the sums appearing in the schedule annexed representing advances made to me/us in money or in kind by the O. E. T. A. upon the dates set out in the said Schedule and I/We further (jointly and severally) agree to pay interest at the rate of per cent per annum upon the amounts from time to time outstanding until the whole amount due under this contract is repaid.

(a) The animals and seeds or cash advanced shall be used solely for the benefit of my/our land and for the improvement of the state of agriculture thereon. In the event of any of the said animals or any portion of the said seeds or any of the implements purchased with the cash so advanced being sold without the consent of tha Military Governor given in writing, a penalty not exceeding twice the total value of the said animals or seeds or implements may be exacted by the O. E. T. A. and such sale shall be null and void.

(d) The O. E. T. A. has a right at any time to requisition all or any portion of my/our crops or stock or implements and pay for them at a price to be fixed by the Administration The amount to be requisitioned shall not in any case be more than sufficient to repay the debt outstanding to the Administration for the full amount of the said advances, interests and all necessary expenses.

(c) For the sake of protecting its rights under this contract, the O. E. T. A. may at any time without recourse to the Law Courts and without giving notice enter into possession of my/our land, and sell all or any of the stock and reap and sell all or any of the crops thereon, and may seize and sell the whole or any part of such crops stock and implements, wheresoever situated, in order to cover the said advances, interest and expenses.

(d) I we will not enter into any contract of sale of my/our crops without the consent in writing of the O. E. T. A. and this contract shall operate as an assignement to the Administration of any benefit accruing to me/us under any sale of the said stock on implements or crops or any part of them.

(e) This contract is made in duplicate, one copy in English and the other in Arabic. In case of dispute the English copy shall prevail.

Place .....

Date .....

Witness .....

APPENDIX II

Receipt No.

OCCUPIED ENEMY TERRITORY ADMINISTRATION
(PALESTINE)

REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE
(MECHANICALLY PROPELLED VEHICLES)

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that M._____

of_____has this day registered the undernoted mechanically propelled vehicles in accordance with the provisions of Public Notice N° 60 dated 30-7-1918, and has paid the registration fee of P. T. 20.

This certificate is not transferable.

District	Owner's name and address.	Make.	H. P.	Chassis №	Type	Date licensed.	Number.

Place_____

Date_____

MILITARY GOVERNOR

Local Form O. T. A. 8

APPENDIX. III

Local. Form O. Q. 15

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT RETURN

District or sub-district ..... Month ending 25th. 191...

(1)	(2) War establishment					(3) Departmental establishment					(4) In possession					(5) Required to complete establishment					(6) Remarks
Service employed on	Ford cars	Other cars	Ford vans	Lorries	Cycles	Ford cars	Other cars	Ford vans	Lorries	Cycles	Ford cars	Other cars	Ford vans	Lorries	Cycles	Ford cars	Other cars	Ford vans	Lorries	Cycles	
Totals																					

Station .....

Date .....

Military Governor

APPENDIX. IV

Local. Form. O. Q. 17.

ANIMAL RETURN

District or Sub-District ..... Month ending 25th 191

(1)	(2) War establishment				(3) Departmental establishment				(4) In possession				(5) Required to complete establishment				(6)	(7) Remarks
Service	Horses	Mules	Camels	Donkeys	Horses	Mules	Camels	Donkeys	Horses	Mules	Camels	Donkeys	Horses	Mules	Camels	Donkeys		
Totals																		

Station .....

Date .....

Military Governor

APPENDIX V

Local Form O. Q. 15.

TENTAGE RETURN

District or Sub-District ..... Month ending ..... 25th. 191—

(1)	(2)	(3) Type							(4)	(5)
Purposes for which used	No.	C. D. L.	C. S. L.	E. P. I. P.	I.P.G.S...lbs.	I.P.G.S...lbs.			No. of persons accommodated	Remarks
Totals										

Station .....

Date .....

Military Governor

APPENDIX VI

Local. Form O. Q. 14.

RETURN OF MOVES OF M. T. VEHICLES IN O. E. T. A. DISTRICT.

Date	W. D Numbers	Class of vehicle	Type of vehicle	Make	Transferred from		Transferred to		Remarks
					Unit	Place	Unit	Place	

Military Governor

Local Form O. T. Q. 1

APPENDIX VII

OCCUPIED ENEMY TERRITORY ADMINISTRATION

BARRACK STORE RECORD

1.	District or Sub-District.	
2.	Town.	
3.	Name of Building.	
4.	Situation of Building.	
5.	Name and Address of owner	
6.	Nationality of owner.	
7.	Date of requisitioning building.	
8.	General condition at time of taking over.	

Place

Date

Signature .....

Military Governor.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

IN COMPILING LOCAL FORM O. T. Q. 2

1. Items will be entered in alphabetical order.
2. When items in Class A have been obtained from sources other than the building in which in use, details will be given in the "Remarks" column showing (a) where obtained, (b) date, (c) condition on requisition; items requisitioned with the building but in use elsewhere will be similarly shewn and receipts obtained and filed.
3. All rooms, passages, halls, etc., will be numbered, this number will appear on the inventory, hung in each room, and will also be shewn in the Store Record. A plan of the building should be drawn, numbers of rooms etc. shewn, and inserted in Store Record.
4. All articles not in use will be removed to a separate locked store room which will be inspected periodically. Notices forbidding smoking etc., will be posted in conspicuous places in each store.
5. Local Form OTQ. 1. will be used for each building and OTQ. 2 for each room and hall etc.
   The Forms will be filed in A B 234.
6. The Officer in charge of stores will be held responsible that every precaution is taken to prevent stores suffering damage from vermin or in any other way.
7. Separate instructions have been issued in regard to hospitals and dispensaries.
8. A certificate will be rendered to Headquarters, O. E. T. A., quarterly, i. e. on 30 th September, 31sh December, 31st March and 30th June by Military Governors and Deputy Military Governors. The certificate will be in the following form, viz:-

To Headquarters, O. E. T. A.

I certify that the Barrack Store Record for all buildings, furniture, fixing and stores in the District
of and in the sub-Districts of
are complete and up to date, and that the supporting vouchers for all issues and receipts are in possession.

Place Signature .....

Date **MILITARY GOVERNOR**

APPENDIX VIII

Local Form OTQ. 2

OCCUPIED ENEMY TERRITORY ADMINISTRATION

INVENTORY

Date entered .....

ROOM N°. Dates checked .....

Initials of checker .....

Article	Class A	Class B			Class C			Remarks
	Requisitioned but not paid	Local purchase			Issued by A. O. D. on repayment			
	N°.	N°.	LE	m/m	N°.	LE.	m/m	
Carried forward		LE.	—	—		LE.	—	—

Article	Class A		Class B			Class C			Remarks
	Requisitioned but not paid		Local purchase			Issued by A. O. D. on repayment			
	N°.	N°.	LE.	m/m		N°.	LE.	m/m	
Brought forward									

APPENDIX IX

MILITARY GOVERNOR'S WEEKLY REPORT.

In order that this office may be kept informed of all matters of interest, a report should be compiled under the following headings, so far as your Districts are affected.

This report will be rendered weekly to reach G.H.Q. every Saturday.

(a) Events in Christian, Moslem, and Jewish Holy Places.
(b) Relations or negotiations of Ecclesiastical Chiefs.
(c) Attitude of and events affecting Palestinian population, Christians, Moslems, and Jews.
(d) Administrative measure and decrees.
(e) Arab movement.
(f) Economic and fiscal situation.
(g) Enemy political action.

MONTHLY RETURN OF CIVIL PRISONERS.

	Sentence of under 3 months	Sentence of over 3 months & under 6 months.	Sentence of over 6 months	Prisoners awaiting trial or pending.
Shown in last return.				
Admitted during week.				
Released during week.				
Remaining at end of week.				

APPENDIX XI

EGYPTIAN ARMY TROOPS

WEEKLY RETURNS OF DETACHMENTS SERVING WITH O. E. T. A.

UNIT.	OFFICER	NCO'S & MEN	HORSES	MULES	DISTRICT
1st Sqdn Cavalry.					
8th Bn. Infantry.					
No. I. Coy. Camel Corps.					
Medical Corps.					
Veterinary Corps.					

APPENDIX XII

RETURN OF EXECUTIVE STAFF. ALL RANKS

DISTRICT .....

TO BE RENDERID ON THE Ist OF EACH MONTH

Reg. №	Rank	Name & Initials	Regiment	Grading	How employed	Alterations if any to War Establishment

O. E. T. A.

STANDING ORDERS & GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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